The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,039—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID, POWDER & SOAPS
are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.
MAKERS AWARDED
57 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for superior excellence, after comparative tests.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester,
Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

1893.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
‡	SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weighell	29th April.
B.L.	VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.
‡	ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	13th "
B.L.	MIRZAPORE	3913	750	R. Harvey	20th "
					Friday.
‡ *	SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weighell	26th May.
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4189	800	W. D.G. Worcester	2nd June.
‡ *	ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	9th "
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5015	800	S. H. Moule	16th "
‡ *	SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weighell	23rd "
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	30th "

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
‡ These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
‡ * These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
While the Steamers leave on Saturday a Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

3rd May 17th May. 14th June.
31st "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th March, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st May 1893.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 960	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other routes.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	9th May 1893.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	9th June "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
WINDOBONA	L. Lemessich	4,260	350	21st May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to
O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April, 21, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES, GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE,
4th May, 30th May, and 27th June.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th May.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent
Sassoon House: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 13, 1893.

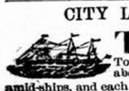
ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	20th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies Thirty Hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, April 5, 1893.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE Favourite Passenger Steamer, "CITY of VENICE," 3,207 Tons, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about 10th May. The Cabins are on deck amid-ships, and each contains two berths. Punkahs and every comfort for First-class Passengers. No others carried.
This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Crew entirely European.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th April, 1893.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S.S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 3rd May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on the 30th April, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 29th April, at 10 a.m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on the 27th April, at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th April 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS by all routes sold at current rates.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. R. B. KING, Hyderabad.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

HOMEWARD BOUND
WILL FIND EVERY REQUIREMENT.
THE BEST GOODS ONLY AT LOWEST PRICES.
HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. | "THE NOTED TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS."

SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES,
IN PERFECT ORDER AND WARRANTED SOUND,
FOR SALE
At the undersigned for cash or by monthly payments :—

	Rs.
Rosewood Sympathetic Square Piano	475
American Walnut do. do.	540
Grand Boudoir ebonized (on three legs)	380
Do. do. do.	425
Cottage Piano in Walnut, transposing 3 Notes	500
Cottage Piano in Mahogany "Bijou"	275

THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE.
No. 8, COLABA CAUSEWAY.
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.
Having had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated, and in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.
I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.
☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.
(By Kind Permission.)
I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done. SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.
TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.
Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course; will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.
Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF Re 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.
Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
No. 8, Colaba Causeway, Apollo Bunder,
BOMBAY.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES
IN EVERY DETAIL.

TRUNKS.	HATS.	DRESSING BAGS.
BAGS.	HELMETS.	DRESSING CASES.
PORTMANTEAUX.	HOSIERY.	DECK CHAIRS.
DECK-SHOES.	RUGS.	WRITING CASES.
STRAPS.	MAUDS.	HAMMOCKS.

CAMP FURNITURE.
VALISES AND HOLD ALL BAGS.
WINES AND SPIRITS.
STORES.
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ASK FOR **LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE.**
CHEMISTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS.
AND SEE THAT YOU GET IT.
As there are several worthless imitations under various fictitious names being forced upon the public.
LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE IS THE MOST PERFECT DISINFECTANT KNOWN. In a test of Disinfectants recently undertaken on behalf of the American Government, LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE was proved to be THE BEST DISINFECTANT, being SUCCESSFULLY ACTIVE AT 2 PER CENT., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants at 50 per cent. proved worthless.
Special Terms to large Buyers, Municipalities, Hospitals, &c., on application to the Sole Agents for Bombay and Madras Presidencies :
PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY and POONA.

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS.

Our Shirts are 50 per cent. CHEAPER than those of any other firm in Western India. We GUARANTEE SATISFACTION in FIT and FINISH.

A Quality	Rs. 20-0 per dozen.	A STRONG, ALL LONG CLOTH SHIRT, suitable for wearing under Uniform or for Office wear.
B Quality	Rs. 26-8 "	A SUPERIOR ALL LONG CLOTH SHIRT, a serviceable and useful quality for Office wear.
G Quality	Rs. 29-8 "	A USEFUL LONG CLOTH AND LINEN SHIRT of a durable description for general wear.
C Quality	Rs. 32-0 "	A SUPERIOR LONG CLOTH AND LINEN SHIRT, composed of a fine and durable long cloth with fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
H Quality	Rs. 40-0 "	An EXTRA FINE LONG CLOTH AND LINEN SHIRT, with superior Linen Fronts and cuffs, a light garment, specially recommended for dress wear during the hot weather.
D Quality	Rs. 45-8 "	A VERY SUPERIOR LONG CLOTH AND LINEN SHIRT, composed of an excellent long cloth and very fine linen.
E Quality	Rs. 35-8 "	A PRINTED CAMBRIC SHIRT, made from a superior French Cambric and in the most Gentlemanly designs.
F Quality	Rs. 35-8 "	A USEFUL OXFORD SHIRT, composed of superior and soft material in good patterns.

SHIRTS REQUIRED WITH COLLARS ATTACHED ARE CHARGED EXTRA.
MEASURES REQUIRED, size of Collar worn, Chest, Length of Shirt at Back and from Centre of the Back to the end of Cuff with Arm bent, OR A GOOD FITTING PATTERN SHIRT.

LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY,
BOMBAY.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL CIGARETTES

Are made by nice English Girls, not in the Slums of Cairo, and therefore retain their natural fragrance.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL CIGARETTES

Are made of unrivalled Tobacco, are covered with the finest and Purest Rice Paper, and smoke cool and dreamy! to the end.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES.
13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL
IS REMOVED TO ALBERT HALL,
VICTORIA ROAD,
NEAR THE NEW BYCULLA RAILWAY STATION.

THIS HOTEL, WHICH HAS MAINTAINED ITS STANDING IN Bombay for over a QUARTER of a CENTURY, has now been REMOVED to more Commodious, Airy, and Suitable Quarters.
THE PREMISES, THE ALBERT HALL, near Victoria Gardens, are Upper-storied, and are fitted up and furnished tastefully.
THE PROPRIETOR recommends it to all those who require perfect rest, and Visitors will find all the advantages of a Private Residence, combined with all the comforts and conveniences of a First-class Hotel.
SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS are made for Families and Regular Boarders.
Stabling Carriages, Lawn Tennis, and Flower Garden.
For terms apply to the PROPRIETOR.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

WATCHES! WATCHES!! WATCHES!!!
"STOCK-TAKING SALE."

STOCK TAKING this Year having brought to notice the ENORMOUS NUMBER OF WATCHES on hand,
THE DIRECTORS OF MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
have decided—with a view to clearing their Old Stock—to offer to the Public
DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL ONLY,
a large number of HIGH CLASS SERVICEABLE TIMEKEEPERS, chiefly of their OWN MAKE, in GOLD, SILVER and METAL CASES at a SWEEPING REDUCTION of FORTY PER CENT. on the marked prices.

All these Watches having been imported from Europe when EXCHANGE was 15 to 20 Per Cent. higher than at present, and no enhancement of the Prices having been made, this is equivalent to a Reduction of 55 to 60 Per Cent. on the PRESENT MARKET VALUE OF THE WATCHES. Each Watch will be thoroughly examined and regulated before delivery, and will carry their usual Guarantee.

Constituents in the Mofussil stating a limit of price and particulars as to whether a Gold, Silver or Metal Watch is required, will have special attention.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PETER'S Is the most Vitalizing, Stimulating, and Non-irritating Tonic for Nerve, Brain, and Muscles. Rs. 3 and 7, of all Medicine Vendors.
MADON, SONS & Co., 23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. **BRAIN PANACEA**

WHISKY IN JARS.
"BACHELOR'S JARS."
Containing 1, 2, or 4 gallons of the best Scotch Whisky. Send to the Godown to be refilled.
PRICE per Gallon for Cash, Rs. 14-12 and Rs. 12.
VALUE of Jars allowed on return.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for
MELACHRINO'S
CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,
And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates :—
Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs. a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs. a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5 0	No. 7 Small, for Ladies	3 8
" 1 Large " "	5 12	" 5 Medium	4 0
		" 4 Large	4 12
		" 6 Largest	5 8

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DARK ROOM AVAILABLE AT OUR FORT ESTABLISHMENT.
PLEASE CALL AND SEE OUR SETS AND MANY NOVELTIES. **APPARATUS.**
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR" CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	" "	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	" "	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	" "	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	" "	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	" "	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	" "	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.
☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

ST. RAPHAEL WINE. In the fifth edition of his Book on the "DISEASES OF WOMEN" DR. MACNAUGHTON JONES says :—"I can strongly recommend Sr. RAPHAEL WINE for Anæmic Patients; it is rich in Iron and Tannic Acid." Dr. Birch, of Calcutta, in his work on the "Management of Children in India," points out the suitableness of St. Raphael Wine for elder Children."

SOLE AGENTS:— PHILLIPS & CO., LD., {CHEMISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,} BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND DIRECTOR.....Mr. HARRY STANLEY.
REMEMBER, LAST NIGHT BUT EIGHT.
HARRY STANLEY'S
COMIC OPERA AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.
PLEASE LOOK AT THIS WEEK'S PROGRAMME.
TO-NIGHT,
THURSDAY,
For the Benefit of MISS FANNY STANLEY.
The Ever Popular Emotional Drama in 5 Acts,
"EAST LYNNE."
MISS FANNY STANLEY
In her Grand Dual Impersonation of
Lady ISABEL and Madame VINE.
FRIDAY.
For the first time in Bombay
An entirely new and original Version of the
FORTY THIEVES.
A Magnificent Burlesque in 2 Acts.
Specially written for Mr. HARRY STANLEY.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON
Grand Mid-day Performance of
THE "FORTY THIEVES"
For the Special Convenience of Families,
Inmates of Charitable Institutions, and Orphanages FREE.
Doors open at 3 P.M. Commence at 3-30 P.M.
LOOK OUT FOR
"THE NAULAKA"
OR
THE GLORY OF THE EAST,
With Gorgeous, Spectacular Effects.
PRICES:—Stalls or Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Boxes to hold Four, Rs. 16; Second Stalls, Rs. 2; Back Seats, Re. 1.
Military in Uniform Half-price to Second and Back Seats.
Box Plan at The STAR TOBACCO Co., Meadows Street,
Where Tickets for all parts of the House can be had.
Box Office open from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. T. EMPSON, Manager.

PALACE OF WONDERS.

On the MAIDAN, opposite the Gaiety Theatre.
THE LAST OPPORTUNITY BUT TWO
You will have of seeing these WONDERS.
Exhibited by MADAME CORA and her Assistants.
From 7 to 11 P.M. Admission: 8 Annas and 4 Annas.
FOR SALE, the Magnificent Russian Duck TENT, Privately or by Auction, on Saturday, the 29th April. Apply H. STANLEY, Gaiety Theatre.

THE MAGNETIC LADY,
AT EVE'S FLORAL BOWER,
A RAPTUROUS FAIRYLAND,
NEXT THE GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
ADMISSION to the Bower and Performances of THE MAGNETIC LADY from 8 to 10 p. m., ONE RUPEE.
To the Bower only from 6, to 8 P.M. EIGHT ANNAS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

NEXT TUESDAY, MAY 2ND.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
Tendered to MADAME CORA
By Her Numerous Friends.
Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

WE beg to notify that we have been APPOINTED ADDITIONAL AGENTS of this Company in BOMBAY and are prepared to write RISKS at Current Rates.
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 25th April, 1893.

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G. S. FORBES, Collector.
Tinnevelly, 22nd April, 1893.

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Engineering.	St. James' Budget.
English Mechanic & World of Science.	Saturday Review.
Field.	Scientific American.
Funny Folks.	Scientific American Supplement.
Fair-Play.	Truth.
Graphic.	Tablet (Catholic).
Home News.	Times (Weekly Edition.)
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Catholic Fireside,	Longman's Magazine.
Chambers' Journal.	Merry England.
Contemporary Review.	Marine Engineer.
Catholic World.	Macmillan's Magazine.
Cornhill Magazine.	Month.
Dublin Medical Journal.	National Review.
Dublin Review (Quarterly).	Nineteenth Century.
Edinburgh Medical Journal.	Practitioner.
Family Herald.	Provincial Medical Journal.
Fortnightly Review.	Review of Reviews.
Glasgow Medical Journal	Textile Manufacturer.
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NOTICES.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.
NOTICE.
THE TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 27th April, 1893, at 5 P.M.
To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December 1892.
To declare a Dividend, and to transact such other business that may be brought before the Meeting.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, AND HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.
A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club House on TUESDAY, the 2nd May, 1893, at 5-30 P. M.
By Order of the Committee,
T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Honorary Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
A DIVIDEND has been DECLARED for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1892, at the RATE of SIX PER CENT. per ANNUM, and will be payable on or after the 26th instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 17th Instant.
By Order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.
Bombay, 24th April, 1893.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL AND RESERVES.....Rs. 15,96,500
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank is again receiving Deposits for 1, 2, and 3 Months at Special Rates of Interest, which may be ascertained on application at this Office or at the Bombay Branch.
By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Madras, 11th April, 1893.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING convened for THURSDAY, 20th April, 1893, having been Adjourned for want of Quorum, the adjourned General Meeting of the Members will be held at the Boys' School, Byculla, on THURSDAY, 27th Instant, at 5-30 o'clock P.M.
JOHN A. SELLAR,
Hon. Secretary.
Byculla, 22nd April, 1893.

NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY for two years of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, TWINE, CANDLES, KEROSINE and COCOANUT OIL for the use of the General Post Office, Bombay, will be received by the Undersigned on FRIDAY, the 12th May, 1893, at 12 Noon.
Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rs. 500, which amount will be forfeited in case the party whose tender is accepted should refuse to fulfill the contract or should fail to furnish forthwith the security required by this Department.
No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender. Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
Samples of the Articles to be supplied and the form of Tender can be seen and all particulars ascertained by personal application at this Office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily.
W. MERRETT,
Presidency Post Master.
Bombay, General Post Office, Dated 11th April, 1893.

NOTICE.
PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of GEORGE ALEXANDER BALLARD, of the Madras Civil Service, formerly residing at 8, Earl's Court Square, South Kensington, but late of Philipburn, Selkirk, Scotland, European deceased (who died at Philipburn aforesaid on or about the 8th day of August, 1892, and Letters of Administration with copies of his Will and Codicils thereto annexed of whose property and credits were on the 7th day of April, 1893, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to RICHARD SNEADE BROWN and CHARLES FORBES MOIR, of Bombay, the constituted Attorneys of JULIA MARY BALLARD, widow, the Relict, the sole Executrix named in the said Will, for her use and benefit and limited until she should obtain Probate to be granted to her to have effect throughout the whole of British India) are required to send to the Undersigned Solicitors for such administrators on their behalf at their office, No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses, and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 25th day of May, 1893, as after that date the said Administrators will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in their hands to the said Julia Mary Ballard, as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated the 12th day of April, 1893.
BROWN and MOIR,
Administrators' Solicitors.

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On or about THURSDAY, 1st JUNE, 1893,
THE SCREW STEAMER JAPAN,
Built in 1872, by C. Mitchell and Son, Low Walker-on-Tyne, Newcastle.
Engines by Mandslay Son and Feild, London. New Boilers were given in 1889.

Gross Register	2340-48 Tons.
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One Cee and Underspring second hand Victoria, by Holland and Holland, in very good order.
"Also New and Second-hand household furniture of the newest Pattern."
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CLEARANCE SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK AT REDUCED RATES, of Indian Curious, &c., suitable for presentation at Home to make room for New Stock.
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SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
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The simplest and best form of investment policy which is issued by any company,
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Term Assurance at the lowest possible rate, with an investment for your savings at compound interest,
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Cheap Life Assurance while your children are young, and an endowment to yourself when they are grown up,
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Assurance with an unconditional policy which is sure to be paid without delay or trouble,
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At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s "New Plan" System:—

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" 1880	£333,078
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REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

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TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

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Increase of Funds in 10 years			£3,221,058

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BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, MALACCA, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI
THE BANK receives CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
H. G. FIDLER,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).
ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs. 6[illegible]00
CAPITAL IN RESERVE	Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES	Rs. 5,96,500

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6 % p.a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p.a. on balances over Rs. 250.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY—PENSIONS-INTERESTS-DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs 10, no interest is allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at Per Cent Per Annum.
For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP	£1,000,000
(With power to increase to	£4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	£100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.)
SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I.
LIEUT.-GENL. THOMAS E. GORDON, C.B., C.S.I.
A. P. H. HOTZ, Esq., (Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
BARON GEORGE DE REUTER.
EDWARD SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

London Office	14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia	TEHERAN,
Branches at	BUSHIRE, ISPAHAN, MESHED SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at	BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers	MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months
Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.
A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

THE B

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25 9 pr. ct.	1,087½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all		940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	8)
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£26	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	208
Silver Shares	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.					Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200		10	270
	750	50	150		7½	190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50		12	40
Badhan Pile	4,000	100	100		10	90
Bagby Bros	6,625	200	185		18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all		Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2 500	2,000		75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500		270	4,325
Do. New Issue	500	375	625		67½	1090
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100		ex div 2	80 w d
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500		3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500		Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100		4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500		5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200		Rs. 14	150
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70		...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10		10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100		10 pr. ct.	115
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175		div 23½	315
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300		30	190
Maharance Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100		Nil.	30
Meeks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100		Rs. 16	96
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100		9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50		12 pr. ct.	215
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20		8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100		6 pr. ct.	82
Port Canning	6,000	1,000	1,000		20	455
Prince of Wales Fireln.	250	8,000	1,000		N dvd.	2,350
oyal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100		...	10
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100		9	55
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100		5 pr. ct.	InLqdn
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100		10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all		60	895
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100		10	92
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25			18½ Exd

PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly.	Re
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Gibbons Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	000'I	1,100	18 pr. ct.	890
Apollo	750	00'I	2,000	90	900
Bellary	167	001'I	1,000	Nil. 40	320
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250		300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	115
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld	500	200	200		120
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220
Colaba	600	1,880	1,880	20	240
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	330
English Press and Manfg	400	250	...	130	1,350
Fort	515	2500	2,500	Rs. 35	135
French	300	500	all	100	925
Harvey and Sahapathy	450	500	500	50	480
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	750	400	all	50	475
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	115
Mahamadpura Cotton Gand P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	63	375xd
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	85
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	110
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	430
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	287½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1	580
Prince of Wales	1,400	500	500	Rs25dv	120
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	41)
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	48)
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	00	25	500
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	1,375x
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	500 w
Surat City Press Co., Ld	375	200	all	75	201
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	235

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	800	1,500	1,000		1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 25	505 xd
Anglo-Indian	1,315		100	5	82
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	(	all	9 per ct.	30)
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	640
Bombay Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	380
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	325npm
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	400
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,055xd
China Mills Co, Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	590
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,025xd
Comaal Mills	800	500	500	10 pr. ct	730
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	640xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	410xd
Doral Mills Co, Ld	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	410
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	730
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	650
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	505
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	630xd
Hinguphat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	Rs. 5	25 700
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,080xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	410
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,070xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	660
Jaffer Sons	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,500	250	250	12½	205xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	880xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	725
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Manufacturing Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	565
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	180
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	650
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	975
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,600
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	505
Mahboob shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,600
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	145
Mirabji Gokuldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,50	100	100	12 p.c.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	450
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R. 30	1,010
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,375
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	1yr. rs. 60	590
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	220
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld	1,380	250	250	12½	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	320
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	470
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,00	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishanker C. Mill Co Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	370
Western India	1,700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	670xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mill's, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	580

PRICES OF BULLION &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26-2
China Leaf	"	26-4 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25-8 "
Do. do. new	"	25-4 "
Australia do.	"	26-2
Bombay do.	"	25-12
English Sovereigns	"	16-6
Do. Dracons	"	16-5
Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-8
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-11
Dollars	"	226 Nominal;
In do.	"	223
Bances	"	321

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Alcock, Ashdown and Co., 5 p.m.
Adjourned Annual Meeting, Bombay Education Society, 5-30 p.m.
Stanley's Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre.
Lingard's Polytechnic, Albert Buildings.
The Magnetic Lady, Eve's Floral Bower.
Madame Cora's Palace of Wonders, Esplanade.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Music at the Victoria Gardens, 5-30 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Resolve arrived yesterday from Batoum.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Niagara (s), for Barcelona ; Pachumba (s), Karachi, &c. ; and Clan Fraser (s), Madras.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Taif left the dock on Tuesday.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF TWO LADS.—Vithul Mahada and Sedajee Mathara, both living in one house, at Nowroji Hill, have reported to the police, that their sons Bapoo and Raghoo, aged twelve and nine years, respectively, left their house, on Tuesday last, to go to school, and have since been missing. Bapoo was wearing gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 3½, while Raghoo had on ornaments valued at Rs. 29.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.—Mr. Jejeebhoy Framjee Dinshaw Petit has forwarded a donation of Rs. 100 to the above institution. He has become a life member of the institution. An anonymous donor has forwarded through Miss Sereea Manockjee Cursetjee a sum of Rs. 500 to the Alexandra School to found a prize in such subjects as the directors may decide upon.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following programme will be played by the Band of St. Mary's College, to-day, in the Victoria Gardens, at 5-30 p.m. :—

Coronation	March	Meyerbeer.
Mazurka	Fleurs d'Amerique	Waldteufel.
Overture	Fra Diavolo	Auber.
Valse	Chantilly	Waldteufel.
Aria	Robert le Diable	Meyerbeer.
March	Mein Oesterreich	Preis.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 6 p.m. :—

March	The Watch parade	Ellenberg.
Fantasia from	Tannhauser	Wagner.
Valse	Fond Hearts	Agretti.
Diana's Hunting Call Fantasia with Echo		Arndt.
Introduction and Bride Chorus of the 3rd Act from	Lohengrin	Liszt.
Galop	The Planters	Fricke.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Yesterday, before Mr. Webb, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Hack charged Trimukhjee Khemjee and Dajee Keshoo, with house-breaking, at Musjid Bunder Road, and theft from the room of Ghellabhai Lilladhur, of property worth about Rs. 595, on the 2nd ultimo. The second accused was an old offender, having been sentenced by the Chief Justice, Sir Charles Sargent, to transportation for seven years. On a *prima facie* case being made out, the accused were committed to take their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY REFORMS.—We are requested to state that the committee appointed at a public meeting of the college and school students held on the 25th ultimo, in the Muljee Jaitha Kapad Bazaar Hall, to memorialize the University authorities, have already received an answer to their memorial to the effect that the memorial should be sent through the principals and heads of colleges and schools. The committee are considering what further steps should be taken in the matter, and therefore, the mofussil students are requested not to hold any public meetings or to send any memorials to the University *anent* the proposed University reforms.

THE PEOPLE'S FREE READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.—This popular library is acquiring greater usefulness the more it is known. A large number of books have been presented to this institution from 1,350 to 1,400 volumes of general literature, both English and Vernacular. Of these the largest present, the collection of nearly a thousand books, is by Bai Shereenbai, the widow of the late Mr. Framjee Dady Panday. The remaining books are the free gifts of the late Mr. S. S. Bengalee, Mr. B. M. Malabari, Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee Cursetjee, Mr. Darasha R. Chichgar, Mr. Ardeshir Dadabhoy Bottlewala, and the Guzerat Vernacular Society. The management of the library is highly indebted to these gentlemen for their generosity.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY A SOLICITOR.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, the case brought against Mr. Hemming, solicitor, for assaulting a victoria-driver, was called on for hearing, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Kapadia, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant. Mr. De Souza, pleader, represented Mr. Hemming. Before the beginning of the case, Mr. Kapadia stated to his Worship, that he was instructed to say that the complainant did not want to proceed with the case as he had no evidence. He asked the Magistrate to allow him to withdraw the case. The Magistrate postponed the case until the 10th proximo, in order to enable the complainant, who is still in the hospital, to appear before the Court, and withdraw the case.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Before Mr. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Gocal Dharamdas was charged with attempted highway robbery, on Monday last. As the complainant, Manajee Dewjee, was on that day passing along Cowasjee Patel Tank Street, Khetwady, having on his shoulder a bag, containing copper coins, of the value of Rs. 10, the accused came up from behind, struck him a blow with his stick on his head, in consequence of which the complainant fell down, and the defendant ran away with the bag. On being pursued by some passers-by the accused dropped the bag, and escaped. He was afterwards arrested by the police on information given by a Hindu boy who had seen him with the bag. He had already been a year in jail ; and for the present offence he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE nineteenth annual meeting of shareholders of the company was held, yesterday, at the registered office, Tamarind Lane, Mr. Vandravandas Purshotamdas, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted :—

The directors have now the pleasure to place before the shareholders their nineteenth annual report with the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December last attached, showing Rs. 1,96,297-0-9 as profit including the balance of Rs. 893-11-5 brought forward from the last year's account. This profit the directors purpose to divide as under :—To amount absorbed in payment of an adinterim dividend at the rate of Rs. 100 per whole and Rs. 25 per quarter shares for the half-year ending 30th June, 1892, Rs. 50,050-0-0 ; to amount now proposed to be divided in a like sum for the second half-year ending 31st December, 1892, Rs. 50,050-0-0 ; to amount set side to meet excess of expenditure on machinery and building account, Rs. 93,000-0-0 ; to bonus to company's employes Rs. 3,000-0-0 ; balance to next year's account, Rs. 197-0-9;—total, Rs. 1,96,297-0-9. To replace old mule spinning frames the directors have ordered out 12,848 new ring spindles from the well-known firm of Messrs. Brooks and Doxey, of Manchester ; and they trust that the working of these new ring spindles will greatly curtail the working expenses to the great enhancement of production and out-turn. Messrs. Goculdas Narronjee and Lukhmidas Waljee retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. The shareholders have to appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The directors' report and audited accounts were adopted and confirmed. A dividend of Rs. 100 per whole and Rs. 25 per quarter share, as recommended by the directors, was declared payable on and after the 1st May next. Messrs. Goculdas Narronjee and Lukhmidas Waljee were re-elected directors of the company. Messrs. Framji Temooji and Tribhowundas Venidas were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE President of the United States has only three sitting rooms and five bedrooms at his disposal for family purposes in the White House at Washington. This limited accommodation could be supplemented by the use of the great State apartments, but these are too large to be very attractive to a family consisting of three individuals. As to the sleeping rooms, two out of the five are now in quarantine, owing to the attack of scarlet fever the late President's grand-daughter suffered from not long ago.

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest ; costs less ; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.

SAYS the *Kaiser-i-Hind* : As regards the address to Sir William Wedderburn, there can be no two opinions on the sentiments and feelings so richly and eloquently expressed therein. They are the outcome of that genuine appreciation of the sterling worth and indomitable character of the man who even in his official career stood firm as a rock to those Liberal principles, and those hereditary political traditions imbibed in the free atmosphere of free England. Both Messrs. Mehta and Chandavarkar, as well as Dr. Bhalchandra, bore ample testimony to that character of Sir William Wedderburn ; and we are rejoiced to think that Bombay has nobly and honourably discharged the duty it owed to the honourable member for Banffshire on his entry into Parliament. He will be a tower of strength to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji.

The *Gujerati* observes : The public meeting convened under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association in the Framjee Cowasjee Hall was an unqualified success. The address voted to Sir William Wedderburn congratulating him on his recent election to Parliament is couched in such feeling and affectionate tems that Sir William Wedderburn, who has never expected any return for his disinterested services, will undoubtedly be gratified to learn on its perusal that his unselfish labours are warmly appreciated by the people whose cause he has resolved to espouse in face of unreasoning obloquy and hostile criticism. As remarked by Mr. M. P. Mehta, he is the only Anglo-Indian next to Mr. Hume who has stood the stress of self-inflation and self-intoxication so common among officials in this country. Mr. Chandavarkar rightly pointed out that if brilliancy meant intellectual brag and bluster and narrowness of vision of the jingo, Sir William Wedderburn certainly did not possess it.

SHORT-TIME WORKING OF THE MILLS.

The *Rast Goftar* remarks : The generality of the Bombay mill-owners seem to be at last coming round to the opinion that it is necessary to work the mills short-time. When the proposition was considered some two months ago, Mr. Cotton threw the weight of his influence against it, and so it was rejected. Now Mr. Cotton has alte ed his opinion in view of the growing surplus of stock in the China markets, and already a large number of the mill-owners have privately notified their willingness to stop the mills for three days in the week for three months. The depression of the cotton industry has continued unabated for nearly a year, and it has accentuated during the past year by the heavy price of cotton and by the outturn getting far in excess of the demand. Short-time is the only way to clear off the surplus.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* is rather personal when it states : So Mr. Cotton after having wantonly jeopardised the interests of the general body of mill-owners in January last, which, it is now admitted by those who shared his selfish views, was the proper time to have commenced anew the short-time working, now comes forward to say that he is willing to close the mills for 3 days in a week, including Sundays and holidays, during the next three months. This is indeed very grotesque and unbusinesslike. The proposal is precisely of the proverbial character of shutting the stable after the steed is gone. Had the counsel offered by the leading mill-owners like Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Mr. Tata, Mr. Thakersey Moolji, and others, been acted upon, the industrial situation in the city would have been infinitely better than what it is to be witnessed to-day. It may suit Mr. Cotton *now* to say that he is open to conviction. It costs him nothing. But we cannot refrain from saying that it has cost the generality of mill-owners a great deal.

The *Native Opinion* states : In spite of a powerful foreign competition, both in yarn and cloth, the year that has closed has been to the above industry a season of continued prosperity. Owing to mill-erection in Japan and a similar activity in China the fear was that Bombay mill industry would terribly suffer, but the Committee of the Association is glad to announce that though the rehabilitation of our exports of cloth was not possible, the local mills have not lost their hold upon these two eastern markets as to the export of yarns. To China, the committee in their report say, 20,733 more bales of yarns were exported, that is, there has been an increase of 5·68 per cent., while Japan purchased 10,000 bales more than last year, that is, there has been an increase of 96·0·4 per cent. So that the Democles' sword hanging over the head of the Bombay mill-industry has not proved prophetic as was once anticipated.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The *Rast Goftar* says :—The protest of the Bombay public against the rules promulgated by the Bombay Government under the Indian Councils Act was well weighed and reasonable. Judged by the counting of hands, rather than the weighing of heads, the meeting at the Framji Cowasji Hall may be described as well attended. The speech making, with one rather extravagant exception, was generally unexceptionable. Professor Gokhale of Poona made, perhaps, the best speech, and it was in the fitness of things that a representative of a Division, whose claims to representation have been entirely and inexplicably ignored, should carry the palm in that respect. We wonder whether the exclusion of the largest and most intelligent Division was due to mere oversight or, as Mr. Gokhale suggests, to a set purpose, namely, to spite the Poona Brahmins. If it was oversight, it only emphasizes the justice of the complaint that the rules ought to have been published for general information and public comment, before they were confirmed. The scurvy treatment of the Central Division is simply indefensible.

The *Indu Prakash* writes :—Like the simple old Dame Partington trying with a mop to sop the wet up, when a heavy gale drove the sea-waves into her house, the Bombay Government have tried to withstand the tide of opposition that has set in all over the Deccan against their Rules by nominating Mr. Padamji, the Chairman of the Poona Municipality, as an additional member of the Council ! The Bombay authorities must indeed be ridiculously simple, if they think they can keep back, by a mop like that, the rough rolling waves that have begun to dash against their tiny erection. The Bombay Government should know that the agitation is not against their being unkind to the Central Division but against their offering a deliberate insult to the intelligence and public spirit of the Deccan. The people of the Deccan are not fighting for having a Government nominee on the Council, but for having the right to elect a representative of their own.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* writes :—Last week, we observed that the Government was reaping the whirlwind of intense popular dissatisfaction after having unwisely sown the wind of the unpopular rules regarding the Amended Councils' Act. Quite a Frankeinstien has been raised by its ill-considered, narrow-minded, and spiteful policy regarding the exclusion of the most representative interests in the Presidency. Agitation is spreading like wild-fire throughout Bombay which it will not be in the power of the Government to withstand without meekly succumbing to it. There seems to be some indication of repentance on its part if the *nomination* of Mr. Dorabji Padumji Pestonji of Poona to a seat in the enlarged Council, just made, is considered.

A BREACH OF CONTRACT.

AT the Small Causes Court, Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge, gave decision in a suit, in which Rubattino and Co. claimed to recover from Jan Mahomed and another, the sum of Rs. 757-5-3, being the difference of freight on 25 0 tons of cargo by the s. s. Singapore, which the plaintiffs re-let in March, 1893, on the defendant's account, owing to the defendants' failure to carry out their contract to ship the cargo by the steamer. Mr. Payne, of the firm of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Shamrao Rele for the defendants. Mr. Shamrao admitted the breach of contract on the part of his clients, but he submitted that the plaintiffs were entitled only to Rs. 641. The Judge passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 757-5 and certified Rs. 51 as professional costs of the plaintiffs' solicitor, remarking that the defendants were liable to pay proportionately on the commodities mentioned in the contract.

IN the biographies of the late General Edelsheim Gyulai a pretty incident is reported. A lady of Budapest went to complain to him that her son who had served his one year in the Hussars was not allowed to advance to the rank of lieutenant because he belonged to the Jewish faith. The commander questioned the colonel on the matter, and the reply was that there was no objection to the young man, but that some officers had declared that it would not do to let a Jew become an officer of Hussars. The commander flew into a rage, and shouted, "We have no Jews or Christians in our army, but only Imperial officers." Shortly afterwards the officers of the regiment refused to receive the lieutenant as a comrade. Edelsheim Gyulai went to the Vienna, called upon the War Minister, and in a week's time the colonel of the regiment was dismissed, and the two oldest officers were transferred to other regiments. Thenceforth no voice was raised against the Jewish lieutenant.

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES.—Sulpholine Lotions quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

SIKH PRESENTATION TO LORD ROBERTS.

LORD ROBERTS being Honorary Patron of the Sikh National Association, the Khalsa Diwan of the Punjab, the Association sent a farewell address to his Excellency at Bombay, together with a Chakkar and a Khanda, (Sikh religious implements) in an illuminated casket. The "Chakkar," or quoit, was worked in gold scroll-work on both sides with, on one side, the following inscription in golden letters in English :—

"These Chakkar and Khanda were presented by the Khalsa Diwan to their patron his Excellency General the Right Honorable Frederick Sleigh, Baron Roberts, of Khandahar and Waterford, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., R.A., Commander-in-Chief in India. Lahore, March, 1893.

On the other side the same was repeated in Punjabi.

The Khanda, or baptismal knife, was worked also in gold, except the blade which was of plain steel.

The following address accompanied the above :—

May it Please Your Excellency,—We, the members of the Khalsa Diwan, most humbly beg to offer our hearty good-wishes on your Excellency's departure from us and our country.

The Sikhs have already bidden farewell to your Excellency at Lahore, and we need not therefore repeat the expressions of love and devotion that our community offered at that time, nor recount the valliant exploits of your generalship, which will adorn the pages of the history of your life.

But as your Excellency is the Honorary Patron of the Sikh National Association, "the Khalsa Diwan," it seems to the members of the Diwan their duty to formally and sincerely thank your Lordship for the numerous favours which the Association in particular and the Sikh nation in general, have received from your Excellency.

It is impossible for us to make any return worth the name, for those many invaluable favours we have received but as an humble and inadequate expression of our gratitude, we venture to offer for your acceptance a present of a Chakkar (Sikh quoit) and a Khanda (Sikh baptismal knife) both being the emblems of the physical side of our religion. No doubt, these things are small in themselves, but they possess many sacred and ancient traditions attached to their names. The Chakkar was the favourite weapon of the god Vishnu, the representative of the martial power of the fighting section of the ancient Hindus. The weapon is equally respected by the Sikhs whose shrines are nowhere found to be without it. The Khanda is the instrument with which the Sikhs receive their baptism. Our conviction is that it is owing to this baptism that the Sikhs are enabled to serve so faithfully and so bravely in her Majesty's Forces.

It is thus that the Khalsa Diwan have resolved to present a Chakkar and a Khanda, as an appropriate offering, to the officer under whom their votaries have always distinguished themselves in the hour of danger and difficulty.

We feel the great loss which this country will sustain by your Excellency's departure from India, but at the same time trust that your Excellency's successor, who is renowned for his soldierly qualities, will prove himself to be an able guard of the British Empire in the East and will also keep us under his patronage and kindness, as your Excellency did, to encourage us in our efforts for the enlightenment of our community.

With our prayers to God, to grant your Excellency, Lady Roberts, and other members of your family a long and happy life, and a safe voyage to England, we conclude this our humble address with a hope that God may make it possible to send your Excellency once more among us, and take our leave with more heavy and thankful hearts at the *gate* of India.

SARDAR SIR ATTAR SINGH, K.C.I.E.,
Chief of Bhadaur, President, Khalsa Diwan, on behalf of the members, Khalsa Diwan.

The address was sent through the President of the Khalsa Diwan, Sardar Sir Attar Singh, K.C.I.E., and his Excellency replied as follows :—

Head-quarters of the Army in India, Bombay, 8th April, 1893.

My Dear Sir Attar Singh,—I trust you will do me the favour to convey to the members of the Khalsa Diwan my sincere thanks for the very handsome Chakhar and Khanda as well as for the very kind farewell address, which you in their name have forwarded to me.

They reached me yesterday, and I can assure the members of the Khalsa Diwan that I could not have received any more gratifying presents than those which they have so kindly sent me on the eve of my departure from India. I appreciate very highly the Khalsa Diwan's gifts, both on account of the beauty of the articles themselves, and as specimens of Punjab art, but I specially value them as a token of the friendship of the Sikh people and as a recognition of the interest which I have always taken in their welfare.

That interest will continue unabated in the future, and the Khalsa Diwan may rest assured that no efforts of mine will be wanting to forward the cause which it has so much at heart.

I shall now in a few hours be quitting India, and amongst the many regrets inseparable from leaving this country, not the least will be the thought that I am bidding adieu to my Sikh friends.

I shall never forget that great people in whose proximity I have lived so long, for whose manly, noble qualities I entertain so high an esteem, and amongst whose members, I am proud to think, I can reckon so many valued personal friends.

Once again I will ask you to convey to the members of the Khalsa Diwan my best thanks for this last act of thoughtful friendship, and my most sincere good-wishes for their success and prosperity. Their kindness has touched me deeply.

ROBERTS, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

To Sardar Sir Attar Singh, K.C.I.E., Chief of Bhadaur, President, Khalsa Diwan.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Fraser, 1,320 tons, Captain W Henderson, sailed yesterday for Madras, in ballast.

THE s s Niagara, 1,978 tons, Captain J McConochie, sailed yesterday for Barcelona, with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs. Collett and three children as passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
A	Swordsman	917	MacDormett	Zanzibar	28-4	V Ebrahim
B	Longstone	1515	Darley	Hamburg	30-4	J Mackintosh
C	Hooseinee	993	Raffin	Jedda	28-4	B & P S N Co
D	Rheinfels	1779	Dacler	Hamburg	27-4	Gilade & Co
E	Erwiek	1570	Steele	Dunkirk	29-4	W & A Graham
F	Frey	1961	Benson	Hamburg	28-4	K Nixon & Co
K	B. Head	1619	Smith	Marseilles	1-5	J M Heyn
M	K. of St. John	2248	Billet	Leghorn		K Nixon & Co
N	Clandeboye	1443	Hanson	Karachi		W & A Graham
O	Carradale	2270	Dickman	London		W & A Graham
P	Tanjore	1402	Barron	Marmagoa		Shpd & Co
Q	Thyra	2241	Dunning	Genoa &c.	30-4	W & A Graham
30 tons crane	Cumeria	1993	New	Havre	29-4	K Nixon & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S.	Ponani	542	Ahmed	Bhownuggar	23-4 Shpd & Co
"	Sabarmati	523	Adum	Marmagoa	23-4 Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
1	Castle Garth	1672	Nicoll	Dunkirk	1-5	T Morrison
2	Cy of Venice	2201	Campbell	Not fixed		Sir C. Forbes
3	R. Rubattino	2044	Maxello	G. & Napies	4-5	F Branchi
4	Java	2331	Crawford	China		P & O S N Co
5	Santiago (bq)	449	Meyer	Not fixed		H S Stitch
6	Melbridge	1855	Barge	Havre	30-4	W & A Graham
7	Imperatrix	2241	Craw	Trieste	1-5	A L S N Co
8	Sheikh	2828	Newey	Antwerp	29-4	K Nixon & Co
11	Longships	2842	White	Not fixed	5-5	W & A Graham
13	Eden Hall	2273	Jones	Liverpool	29-4	E Bates & Co
16	Etona	1813	Enright	Hamburg	2-4	W & A Graham
16	Chatfield	1904	McFee	T. & Venice		J Mackintosh

HARBOUR WALL.

		Date of Arrival.	Date of Departure.	Destination.
S.S.	Pachumba	...	23-4	Karachi and Coast
"	Kapurth

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.:—
2 bales grey drills.
5 cases brown half hose.
2 cases Turkey red cambrics.
6 bales grey shirtings.
2 bales ,, dhooties.
On account and at the risk of Hajee Jeeva N. Mahomed—
F A W 8753 3-8—2 cases Army cloth, 30-38 yards by 50".
E S & Co. 9099 5-7—3 bales grey Army blankets, 63" by 90".
9377 ½—2 bales blankets (coloured).
T On account of the concerned.
H B
C 515—1 case damaged cotton red yarn.
11-537 53-6—4 casks lubricating grease.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Roman satin, Rs. 2-8 per yard; filloselle silk, Re. 1-2 per doz.; skin, (crewell) 9 annas per doz. Bone-knitting pins, &c.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, April 27, 1893.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 26.

CONSOLS were ⅛ per cent. higher in London yesterday, at 99⅛; but French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower, at 96; all the other financial quotations usually wired by Reuter, including Bar Silver, at 38d. per oz. in London, coming unaltered. Silver in New York was ⅛ cent dearer, at 83¼ cents; demand Exchange on London having declined ¾ cent, say to 4·87¾ dollars.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening. Surats and Arrivals flat; the total Sales having reached only 5,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-16d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 7-32d. for April-June deliveries, and 4 9-32d. for August-September. The day's Imports were 26,000 bales.

The Manchester Market was quiet but steady. The demand for light qualities for India continued, and both 39in. 7lbs. and 8¼lbs. Grey Shirtings were 1⅛d. dearer, at 6s. 3d. and 6s. 6d., respectively; but 40s Mule Twist was again ⅛d. lower, at 8¼d. per lb.

In New York, 7 13-16 cents was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton; but July Futures were two points lower, at 7·69 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 12,000 bales, making this season's figures compare as follows with those of the two preceding years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Tuesday's Receipts.....	12,000	12,000	13,000
Three days' do.	25,000	26,000	32,000
Since 1st Sept., 1892	4,682,000	6,676,000	6,529,000

Here, Cotton has been dull in tone to-day at a decline in prices of Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per candy, and with hardly any business doing, the purchases by exporters having been only 100 Bhownugger, at Rs. 213; and 100 Wudwan, at Rs. 215; while the Mills have taken only 100 Malkapur, at Rs. 184, per candy.

WHEAT has been steady at last quotations for all descriptions; but business for export has again been upon a small scale.

SEEDS have remained firm, and a large export business is again reported, while the price of *Rape Seed* has further advanced one anna per cwt., the following being this evening's quotations:—

Linseed.....	Rs. 7-7-0	to 7-10-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	,, 7-9-6		,,
,, Cawnpore	,, ,, 7-0-0	,, 7-2-0	,,
,, Red	,, ,, 6-8-6	,, 6-10-6	,,

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	12,625	bales.
Wheat.....	28,536	cwts.
Linseed	24,923	,,
Rapeseed	56,932	,,
Gingelly	917	,,
Poppyseed.....	4,225	,,
Groundnuts	2,545	,,
Castorseed	5,039	,,
Rice	13,889	,,

FREIGHTS are firm. Holders of tonnage are again asking about 6d. per ton more; but takers at this advance are scarce. The forward market is unchanged.

EXCHANGE opened firm at 1s. 2 5-8d. and 1s. 2 21-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively, without attracting buyers, and late in the day 1-32d. higher was obtainable, and was done to a limited extent. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 2 13-16d. was named for the mail, and 1s. 2 25-32d. for May delivery, Bills again coming out at these prices; and, by the middle of the day, 1-32d. was asked and accepted for cash; and pending the result of Council allotments, which are expected to be made at full rates, the market *closed firm as follows*:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 2 21-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 2 21-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 2 23-32d.	,,
Credits do.	.....1s 2 27-32d.	,,
Francs do.	.....1·56	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak again: and rates for Fours declined to 104 3-16 for Money, and 104¼ and 104 3/8 for the early and late May accounts, respectively. Thereafter, however, 1/8 per cent. of the fall was recovered, closing quotations being 104 5-16, 104 3/8, and 104½ in the three positions, respectively.

SHARES remain without animation; and the only changes in our quotations for Cotton Mill Scrip this evening are an advance of Rs. 50 in Madras United; of Rs. 10 in Queen; and of Rs. 2½ in Manockji Petit; and a decline of Rs. 10 in Soonderdas. In miscellaneous shares, Treacher and Co. have advanced Rs. 7½; Kemp and Co., Rs. 3; and Marcks and Co., Rs. 2 per share.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

APRIL 26.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.
Cable San Thome-Luanda interrupted.
Cable Paramaribo-Cayenne interrupted.
Route Bangkok-Saigon interrupted.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted. Locality unknown.
Mauritius mail closes at Durban at 8 a.m., and at Zanzibar at or about 10 p.m on Saturday, the 29th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 26th April, 1893.
(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	..	...	...	...
Teheran	26	2	1 p.m.	...	30
Suez	26	2	55 p.m.	...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 26th April, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	..	40	...	3
,, Karrachee	...	8	...	1
,, Madras	..	59	...	1

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 17.
Yeatmat-Biggs, Col, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Meerut.
APRIL 20.
Knox, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Deesa.
DEPARTURES.—APRIL 23.
Wilson, Brig Surgn-Lt-Col, Bo, A M S, to join, to Karachi.
APRIL 25.
Mackenzie, 2nd Lt, Bengal, Oxford L I, on duty, to Bareilly.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING, B. V. R.
Bombay, 27th April.

I. As the Civil Chief Master Armourer's Inspection is to take place on the 28th instant, N.C. Officers and Volunteers are urgently requested to return their arms and accoutrements to Head-Quarters at once.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

I. Members are requested to return their swords to Head-Quarters for the Annual Inspection. Belts should be retained.
By Order,
Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major and Adjutant, B. V. R.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 25th April, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·763
Temperature of the Air	84·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·5
Dew Point	75·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·747
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudes = 10 ...	3·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 4 a.m. next day)	89·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	79·0
General Directions of Wind*.....	SW, WSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	193

*From midnight to midnight.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, APRIL 25.
10 p.m. ... 82·0
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26.
6 a.m. ... 80·3
10 a.m. ... 85·5
2 p.m. ... 87·3
4 p.m. ... 87·6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CROWTHER—April 17, at Calicut, the wife of the Rev F N Crowther, Chaplain, of a son.
JOBBINS—April 20, at Mount Vernon, Darjilling, the wife of W H Jobbins, Superintendent, Government School of Art, Calcutta, of a son.
THOMSON—April 14, at Campbell Road, Bangalore, the wife of J R Thomson, of a daughter.

DEATH.

KENNEDY—April 14, at Baintbarrie, John Kennedy, aged 42 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1893.

IT is satisfactory to know on the testimony of Mr. W. S. Blunt, whose home is in Egypt, that the French are distrusted quite as much as we are in Egypt, and that they have even less hold on the native imagination in that country. He lays down this flattering canon of impartial criticism, in the article he has contributed to the *Nineteenth Century*, which professedly gives the Khedive Abbas' version of the recent Ministerial crisis in Egypt. We now know on unquestionable authority that M. de Reversaux promised Abbas the support of the French Government in that matter, and that the Khedive's advisers counted on it when Mustapha Pasha was dismissed, and Fakri Pasha appointed in his place. Mr. Blunt does not blame Lord Cromer for the energy he displayed on that occasion, for he regards French policy in Egypt as purely selfish, and its only strong partisans are the European Colonists. When the crisis came the French Government declined to be bound by the promises made by their representative. If Abbas had counted only on French support there would have been an end of the whole trouble when Fakri was obliged to send in his resignation. There was, however, behind the Khedive an Egyptian party, of the growth of which Lord Cromer was not aware. Mr. Blunt demurs to Mr. Milner's account of that affair as comic and jocose, the serious side of it being altogether missed. The Sultan sought to reserve for himself the Sinai Peninsula on the Arabian side of the Isthmus of Panama, and it is not easy to see how it can be asserted that his Majesty was "well within his right" in omitting this part of the Khedival patrimony from the firman of investiture transmitted to the successor of Tewfik. That the Sultan should desire to obtain a strip of coast on the shore of the Arabian Peninsula can be understood; but the claim should have been put forward openly, and the reasons for the change proposed clearly formulated. To endeavour to obtain a strip of Egyptian territory by a phrase inserted—surreptitiously in the firman—was a very questionable act of diplomatic finesse, which gave Lord Cromer an opportunity he was not likely to allow to pass unimproved.

Mr. Blunt asserts that the dispute about the *firman* was a bold attempt to sow dissension between the Sultan and the Young Khedive, and he flouts the notion that one who had lightly abandoned the whole of the Soudan to the Mahdi, and made a present of Massowah to Italy, could affect to believe that Egypt's territorial rights were threatened by the assignment of the jurisdiction over the Arabian side of the Isthmus to the Sultan. The answer is simple enough; the Soudan was abandoned to the Mahdi, because the Cigathra army, which could alone have defended that region from the Mahdist fanatics had been destroyed at Tel-el-Kebir, with which certainly Lord Cromer had nothing to do; and the handing over of Massowah to Italy was part of a plan for the recovery of the Soudan, rendered abortive by events. Had Lord Cromer—since his name is used as the representative of the British Government in the matter—silently acquiesced in the filching of the Sinai Peninsula from the young Khedive, to whom he stood in the relation of a trustee to a ward—the cry would at once have been raised that he had either been false to his trust, or had allowed himself to be outwitted. It is admitted that Abbas saw the attempt in the same light; "he took fire at the supposed insult, and the desired breach with the Sultan was effected." No evidence is adduced to sustain the allegation that the incident was designed to effect a breach between the Sultan and the Khedive; all that was done was to insist that the firman should be couched in the usual form. If Lord Cromer was not aware of the growth of a new Egyptian feeling in the country favourable to the restoration of Turkish influence when it had been the labour of the Khedive's house to destroy, Abbas, who was educated in Switzerland and in Austria, and is, we are told, "as much a European as any of us," for the moment in equal ignorance of the drift of local opinion. He took sides with Lord Cromer in the firman dispute without hesitation. But Mr. Blunt assures us that he soon became aware that he had taken a very unpopular step. The old jealousy of Turkish influence and fear of Turkish encroachment had disappeared during the last fifteen years. All parties have come to look upon the Sultan Abdul Hamid with respect and sympathy. They no longer desire to sever the bond which connects Egypt with Constantinople, for they no longer fear from that side any attack on the long-enjoyed privilege of local autonomy. The danger, Mr. Blunt not obscurely hints, comes from a different quarter, and the Egyptians look to the Sultan for countenance and support in the struggle to retain or recover it. This is an interesting thesis, worthy of attentive consideration if facts be forthcoming to substantiate it. But the writer deals in assertions and inuendos instead of chapter and verse. It is not quite easy to draw the line between Egyptian opinion and Mr. Blunt's personal opinion. That article, we have heard on authority, represents the Khedive's view of recent events; and, accepting it as such, we should have been grateful for any guidance as to when the interpreter speaks his own mind, and when he allows his principal to speak entirely for himself. However we are explicitly told that the young Khedive was made aware in divers ways that he had compromised his popularity. Mr. Blunt informs us that on the occasion of his first visit to the new Khedive—to whom he was presented by Lord Cromer—he observed an unmistakable air of polite condescension on the part of Abbas, and an absence of embarrassment or fear, accompanied by a certain facility of witty expression which reminded him of his grandfather Ismail. *Absit omen.* We all know what happened to Ismail.

It does not appear that Lord Cromer had any misgiving as to the character of Abbas, or gave a thought to the fact that the latter had lost some of his popularity by taking sides against the Sultan in the matter of the firman. Lord Cromer went to England, "where he was able to boast in Downing Street that he had Abbas in his pocket, and with him Egypt and the Egyptian Government. With a view to influence English opinion it was decided that Mr. Milner should publish his book, "England in Egypt." Mr. Blunt asserts, on what evidence is best known to himself, that while the literature of the volume is Mr. Milner's, the book is in substance a revelation of Lord Cromer's secret official self. It put forward the theory of the veiled protectorate, and set forth in a taking form all that is being accomplished in Egypt by English officials. Mr. Blunt goes so far as to positively assert that, since the failure of the Drummond-Wolff Convention Lord Cromer has steadily worked to get all the administrative departments, one after another, into the hands of his own subordinates. He especially desired to secure the control of the Ministry of the Interior, which disposes of the police and possesses the whole executive authority, and is always held by the Prime Minister himself. Shortly before Tewfik died Riaz Pasha, the Prime Minister, who had resisted the introduction of English subordinates into that department was dismissed, and Mustapha Pasha, an Algerian of no force of character, was put in his place. Under him was placed Ahmed Pasha as Under-Secretary, who was still more of a cypher. Colonel Settle was made head of the police, and the real executive power was vested in his hands. Mustapha who was very unpopular, was Prime Minister when Abbas became Khedive. He fell ill, and the Khedive with the advice of Mukhtar Pasha, the Sultan's Commissioner, and Riaz Pasha, advisers counted on it when Mustapha Pasha was dismissed, and Fakri Pasha appointed in his resisted the "process of administrative absorption," which was in progress. Lord Cromer's view was that a Prime Minister should be chosen who would strengthen his hold on the departments. He offered the Khedive the choice of three officials, whom Mr. Blunt terms "dummies," one of them being Ahmed Shukri. The Khedive proposed to appoint Tigrane Pasha, a man of capacity. Abbas' selection was based upon the fact that Tigrane, a Christian Armenian of French education, represented modern European ideas, and would be able to cope with the situation. He had been formerly Lord Cromer's confidential native official, but had gone over to M. de Reverseaux. Lord Cromer suggested Riaz, a pure Oriental, with no French tendencies, as an alternative to Tigrane. At this moment Mustapha became convalescent, and Lord Cromer dropped the idea of appointing a new Minister. At this stage it is best that Mr. Blunt should speak his own words: "The actual order of things was quite to his, Lord Cromer's, mind. With an invalid Prime Minister unable to go to his office, and who would be obliged to leave Egypt for Europe in the summer, he would have had some nine months of really absolute power, an arrangement which the Khedive, who really had the strongest of strong cases on his side, was determined to prevent. He was resolved that Mustapha should resign." As ill-luck would have it the crisis was precipitated through overzeal on the part of Colonel Settle, or rather of his deputy, Captain Coles. Mustapha being unable to attend to work, and Ahmed Shukri being a mere cypher, a circular order was issued from the Ministry *to the provincial governors* signed simply by Colonel Settle's deputy, Captain Coles. This was denounced by the native press as an open assumption of executive authority. Lord Cromer saw the mistake, and disowned the action of his subordinate, but the mischief was done. The Khedive sent for Ahmed Shukri, gave him a plain piece of his mind, and a few days later sent his Secretary to Mustapha requesting his resignation. Mustapha replied that he could not resign without Lord Cromer's orders. The Khedive dismissed Mustapha offhand, and named a new Ministry. Fakhri Pasha, a Turk of the old school, was made Prime Minister with Boutros, the head of the Copts, and Mazlum of Fellah origin, as his colleagues, and Tigrane as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Lord Cromer, according to Mr. Blunt, regarded the incident as school-boy freak on the part of Abbas, and imputed it wholly to French suggestion, but that was not the fact. All classes in Egypt approved of his action, and he at once recovered his popularity in the country. If the Khedive acts in accordance with this assurance his days may be long in the land.

YET another collapse has occurred among Australian Banks, this time the London Chartered Bank of Australia having suspended payment. The capital of the Bank is nominally a million sterling in fifty thousand shares of twenty pounds each, which are fully paid up. The last dividend paid by the Bank was eight per cent., and when the Australian mail left the shares were finding purchasers at twenty-one and a-half. The condition of financial affairs in Australia is exceedingly alarming, and unfortunately a considerable amount of Bombay money is invested in Australian Banks. The excessively depressed state of trade, and the highly unsatisfactory condition of the public finances renders Australian speculation extremely hazardous. In every department throughout Victoria and New South Wales efforts are being made to economise, but, as a financial contemporary stated, years of well-directed and steady industry freed from the bane of extravagance are necessary to restore colonial affairs to a sound and prosperous condition. Meantime, it is shown by the banking averages for the closing quarter of 1892 that the deposits held in the Australian colonies had declined by some sixty thousand pounds on the previous quarter. The note circulation had decreased continually since 1888, the total falling off being eight hundred and thirteen thousand pounds, the decrease being greatest in Victoria. The average amount of bullion held during the quarter equalled twenty-one millions, rather more than in the previous quarter, but against this is counted an increase shown by the Bank of New South Wales, which leaves the remaining banks with a loss of three hundred and eighteen thousand pounds on the closing quarter of last year. As there are Bombay investors in New Zealand it may be well to reassure them as to the position of affairs in that Colony. Though the frozen meat trade is practically stationary, imports are increasing, in which respect New Zealand among the Australasian colonies is singular. Trade generally is fairly healthy, and but for the unavoidable, if somewhat limited, influence of the Australian Banks the financial position might be regarded as generally satisfactory. The dividends the Banks have paid have been more moderate than in Australia, but the selling prices of shares have been firmer.

No one quite knows how the Indian Honours Lists are prepared, and the manner in which some of the names get there is occasionally as perplexing as the presence of flies in amber. Once in however they stay until time itself frets them out. In China it appears they manage these things better. No one whose claim to honour will not bear investigation obtains it, and if by any mischance a man should obtain an undeserved honour and the authorities find it out, not only the recipient but his nominator also, becomes amenable to the law. An instance is just reported in one of the Chinese papers, in which one of the Government Secretariat staff, who was also Assistant Controller of Mining Affairs, wrote to the Prefect of a district who was preparing a list of officers for whom he recommended decorations, asking that his own brother should be included. No representation as to the services of the brother, a military officer, was made, nor was the honour desired specified. The Prefect sent in the name without comment, leaving it open to Government to confer whatever honour they might think fit. He was under the impression that the officer had been employed in the Mining Department, hence he included the man's name in his list. But time went on, and no minerals reached the Prefect. He interrogated the Secretary, and from his "evasive replies" came to the conclusion he had perpetrated "a downright fraud" in recommending his brother. The Governor caused the Secretary to be summarily dismissed, and the military officer is himself to be subject to a form of punishment which is not yet announced. When will similar responsibility be brought home to those who recommend people who have done nothing in particular for Indian decorations?

IN Shansi civil and military Officers do not invariably work together so smoothly as the public interests demand, and someone has been courageous enough to call the attention of the Emperor to the subject. The Manchu General not finding sufficient legitimate work in his military capacity, has taken upon himself to interfere with "petty law cases which should be left to local Chinese officials." In a representation to head-quarters on the subject the acting Governor of Shansi shows that in consequence of this action of the General and his men—"overbearing Mongol ruffians," the Governor calls them—a state of terrorism prevails. The Manchu General interferes in the affairs of the Chinese traders, and appoints an official, ostensibly to assist the Civil Magistrate, who invariably makes the findings of the Court suit his own purpose. During the time the country was

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

DISTURBANCES IN BELFAST.

THE POLICE CHARGING THE MOB.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

Continued conflicts are taking place at Belfast between the police and the mob.

The police have been compelled to charge the crowds repeatedly, and have had to use their batons freely.

ULSTER DEPUTATION IN LONDON.

A deputation of Ulstermen waited on the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House, yesterday, Mr. Ewart, the member for Belfast, who spoke in their behalf, stated that the enrolment of Loyalists was proceeding throughout Ulster, and that these would in June elect an assembly of six hundred delegates, who would shape Ulster's policy.

The Lord Mayor, who gave the deputation a hearty welcome, said he was convinced that Home Rule was mischievous.

"OPIUM DENS" IN INDIA.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Russell, Under-Secretary for India, in reply to a question, said the Secretary of State for India had consulted the Viceroy on the expediency of strengthening the law for the suppression of opium dens.

SUSPENSION OF ANOTHER BANK IN AUSTRALIA.

The London Chartered Bank of Australia has suspended payment. The capital of the Bank is one million sterling, and the total deposits amount to six million sterling.

The re-construction of the Bank is projected.

SERIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS AT HULL.

REINFORCEMENTS FROM LONDON.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Asquith, Home Secretary, in reply to a question said that several attempts at incendiarism had been made at Hull, in addition to the firing of the timber yards.

Mr. Asquith added that in consequence of the state of affairs there the presence of the military and naval forces had been found necessary, and that reinforcements had been sent, including a detachment of the London Mounted Police.

NEW HONGKONG LOAN.

The new loan for the Hongkong Government of two hundred thousand pounds has been covered *three times over. Tenders at £100-11-0 receive* about thirty-nine per cent.

THE STATE OF BELFAST.

Mr. Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has telegraphed to the Government that Belfast is quieting down.

THE HEAT IN EUROPE.

The unparalleled and prolonged drought is causing much anxiety in England and Europe.

CARDINAL RAMPOLLA.

BERLIN, APRIL 25.

The Emperor William has conferred the Order of the Black Eagle on Cardinal Rampolla, the Pontifical Secretary of State.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

The death is announced of Mr. M. A. Monteath formerly Director-General of Post Offices in India.

THE HYDERABAD IMPERIAL SERVICE CAVALRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 26.

The two regiments of the Imperial Service Cavalry, which H. H. the Nizam has undertaken to provide, are to be organised at once at Hyderabad.

THE 23RD PIONEERS.

The 23rd Pioneers proceed by rail from Jhelum to Kala-ki-Sarai, whence they march to Abbottabad. They should pass through the latter place, *en route* to the Khagan Valley early next week.

THE KHAN OF KHELAT.

Sir James Browne, Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, interviewed the Khan of Khelat on the 24th instant, but it is believed that no satisfactory result was arrived at. The troops for the present still remain at Khelat.

OFFICERS FOR GILGIT.

In addition to the three Officers, mentioned as being under orders for Gilgit, Lieutenant Davison, 10th Bengal Infantry, has been ordered to proceed there. He is the young Officer who accompanied Captain Younghusband to the Pamirs from Kashgar, and was detained practically as prisoner by the Russians for some days. Orders were actually issued to those four Officers on Tuesday to proceed direct to Bandipur, in Kashmir, and thence as soon as practicable to Gilgit.

MURDERS IN THE RAIPUR DISTRICT.

There has been a terrible murder of a Malguzar and a Kotwal by the villagers in the Raipur district. Several policemen were severely wounded in attempting to rescue the murdered men. The village was burnt down and deserted. Only one arrest has been made as yet.

THE SIMLA WATER-WORKS.

All arrangements have been completed for opening the Simla Water-Works Extension on May 1. Engines will begin pumping on the 30th instant.

THE PUNJAB EXHIBITION.

Probably owing to a variety of causes the Punjab Exhibition, which had been postponed to the end of the current year will not now take place at all.

RUNNING AMUCK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, APRIL 26.

To-day a Mahomedan lascar ran amuck in the bazaar, ripping up five persons, and dangerously wounding another before he was arrested by the *posse* police. He had quarrelled with a man regarding a small sum of money. The man abused him. He almost disembowelled him, and similarly treated the by-standers who interfered.

ENTERTAINMENT AT SANGLI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SANGLI, APRIL 26.

Last night, Major and Mrs. Wray were entertained by the Sangli Gymkhana, in the State gardens, for their going home for a year's rest. The gardens were brilliantly illuminated, and there was a pyrotechnic display. The distinguished guests were received by Rao Bahadur Vaidya, the State Karbhari, and Rao Saheb Bhide, the president, who, on behalf of the Club, most heartily thanked them for the kind interest they took in the club, and sincerely wished them a *bon voyage* home and back. Major Wray made a nice touching speech, suitable to the occasion. The State band was in attendance. The reception was grand, and most enthusiastic. Mrs. Wray very kindly presented the club with tennis and badminton bats and other valuable games.

SIR JAMES DORMER MAULED BY A TIGER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, APRIL 26.

The Ootacammand correspondent of the *Madras Mail* telegraphs that Sir James Dormer, accompanied by Major Kekewich, Captain Cavaye, and Mr. Wapshar, went out in the direction of Pykara. The Commander-in-Chief, who was alone at the time, met a tiger, and shot at it, wounding it. In following the wounded beast, he came suddenly upon it. It promptly attacked him. His Excellency shot at it, hit it again, and then fell. The tiger then seized the Commander-in-Chief's right leg mauling it badly, inflicting about a dozen wounds, before it was finally shot by Captain Cavaye. All the wounds are flesh wounds, but some are large and deep. Sir James was brought in to Ootacamund in the evening, and was attended by Dr. Walker. His Excellency passed a fair night. There is an unusual number of tigers on the Nilgiris this year.

MAGAZINE RIFLES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 26.

All regiments have now been supplied with magazine rifles.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 25.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Khedive arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, APRIL 25.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ganges arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Massilia arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The City Line steamer City of Edinburgh arrived here from Bombay this evening.

COLOMBO, APRIL 26.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Maria Teresa from Kobe left this evening for Bombay.

The mail steamers Ocean from Australia, Bengal from Calcutta, and Malwa from China arrived.

The Italian steamer Bormida, which left Bombay on the 14th instant, arrived at Singapore, on the 25th.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera	3 7-8

In the Manchester Market demand for light qualities for India continues.

7lbs. 39 in. Shirtings	6-3
8½lbs. „ „	6-6
40s Mule Twist	0-8½
2½ per cent. Consols	90⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	96
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63½
Bar Silver	38

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR GRAY, D. A. A.-G., Rawulpindi, joins the Narbudda District, in the same capacity.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN F. W. SHAW has been appointed to the officiating medical charge of the 1st Central India Horse.

Nos. 4 and 6 Companies Bengal Sappers are to be employed on road-making in the Murree hills during the summer.

CAPTAIN R. W. SHERRARD is in command of the Squadron of the 7th Bombay Lancers, on detachment duty, at Bellput.

CAPTAINS F. WHISTLER and F. M. Sandys-Lumsdaine, Highland Light Infantry, exchange into the 1st and 2nd Battalions, respectively.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT M. P. PHILLIPS, 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, has been posted as Wing Officer to the 25th Bombay Light Infantry.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT R. B. BOYD, 2nd Battalion Gloster Regiment, has been detailed for duty as a Section Officer of the Purandhar Sanitarium.

SURG-CAPTAIN G. SCOTT, Army Medical Staff, and 2nd-Lieutenant Macnaughton, 16th Lancers, remain at home, on extended leave, on medical certificate, until October next.

SURGEON-MAJOR H. E. W. BARRINGTON and Surgeon-Captain J. S. Edye, Army Medical Staff, are appointed to the medical charge of the Cantonment General Hospitals, at Dalhousie and Ranikhet, respectively.

FINAL orders have been issued for the arming of the British Army in India with the Lee-Metford Rifle. One battalion of Infantry, serving in the Madras Presidency, under orders for Home, will not receive the New Rifle.

CAPTAIN J. W. BROWNRIGG, Royal Engineers, Company Commander, Bombay Sappers and Miners, now at home on a year's furlough from the 8th October last, is not likely to return to India, as he has applied for permission to revert to the Home Establishment.

THE following Officers of the Unattached List, who have recently been nominated for the Indian Staff Corps, have been posted to the Regiments noted :—2nd-Lieutenant J. B. Bowring, to 1st Devonshire ; 2nd-Lieutenant R. Hawkes, to same Regiment : 2nd-Lieutenant W. G. P. Murray to 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders ; 2nd-Lieutenant A. Campbell, to same Regiment ; 2nd-Lieutenant G. M. Wylie, to 1st King's Royal Rifle Corps ; 2nd-Lieutenant E. B. Peacock, to 2nd Essex Regiment.

THE following postings are ordered :—To 1st Battalions—Captain A. D. Stewart, Rifle Brigade ; Lieutenant F. P. James, East Surrey Regiment ; Lieutenant C. G. Pack-Beresford, Royal West Kent Regiment. To 2nd Battalions—Captain K. M. P. Grant, East Surrey Regiment ; Captain N. H. S. Lowe, Royal West Kent Regiment ; Lieutenant and Adjutant F. B. Ramsay, Rifle Brigade ; Lieutenant H. G. N. de Berry, Highland Light Infantry ; Lieutenant C. H. Hawes, West Yorkshire Regiment. To 3rd Battalion—Major H. P. Burn, Rifle Brigade.

THE following appointments have been made :—21st Punjab Infantry—2nd-Lieutenant James, East Surrey Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer, on probation. 6th Bengal Cavalry—Lieutenant Buck, from Royal Sussex Regiment, to be officiating Squadron Officer, on probation. 24th Punjab Infantry—Lieutenant Robinson, R. A., to be officiating Wing Officer, on probation. 44th Gurkha Rifles—Lieutenant Francis, Supernumerary on the establishment of the Regiment, to be Wing Officer ; 2nd-Lieutenant Ward, from 17th B. I., to be officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

THE following Officers having completed their training at the Army Signalling School, Poona, have been ordered to rejoin their respective Corps and Stations :—Captain F. Johnston, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, Bolarum ; Lieutenants A. C. Le Bailly, 17th Bombay Infantry, Bhuj ; A. E. S. Hartigan, 6th Bombay Cavalry, Jacobabad ; E. M. Jackson, 28th Madras Infantry, to join the Garrison Class at Bangalore ; E. W. Harris, 3rd Madras Infantry, Trichinopoly ; W. W. Warner, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, Hingoli ; G. V. Holmes, 4th Madras Infantry, Bangalore ; H. S. Alexander, 16th Madras Infantry, Secunderabad ; P. Greig, 27th Madras Infantry, Madras ; and R. F. Corp, 19th Hussars, Bangalore.

THE undermentioned Officers have been granted leave :—Surgeon-Captain J. E. Trask, Army Medical Staff, general leave, from 14th May to 4th June, 1893 ; Quartermaster J. S. Cameron, 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, accumulated privilege leave, from 18th April to 13th July ; Surgeon-Captain H. J. Wyatt, Army Medical Staff, general leave, from 1st to 30th May ; Captain A. J. St. John, 2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, medical certificate, leave to England, for one year ; Major-General J. Ketchen, Royal (late Indian) Artillery, accumulated privilege leave, for 90 days ; Lieutenant A. S. Dunlop, 42nd Field Battery, Royal Artillery, extension of leave for three months, on private affairs ; Lieutenant A. L. Bellamy, 1st Battalion Norfolk Regiment, six months' leave to England, on medical certificate ; Lieutenant W. B. Norwood, M Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, six months' leave to England, on medical service ; and Lieutenant-Colonel A. Radford, half-pay Royal Artillery, extension of leave for three months, on medical service.

A DAY or two ago there died in Minden a widow Christen, member of a well-known firm. The widow had for some time lived very quietly in retirement. Amongst her papers the heir, to his surprise, discovered a document which referred to a sum of money due to her from the Prussian Government in the year 1855—a sum which by this time has grown to no less an amount than 7,500*l*. The paper was found stowed away with the rest of her husband's effects. She had never troubled herself about it. The possessor of this prize considers that no time should be lost in converting the musty document into bright coin.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONFIRMATION has been received at the Foreign Office of the news that neither Pahalwan nor any of the Amir's levies have been allowed to enter Wano. If they had, of course another expedition would have been necessary to turn them out; and, even as matters stand, we should like to see some explanation of this *filibustering* on the part of the Amir's irregular troops, immediately after we had been told that the Amir had acquiesed in our settlement of affairs at Wano, *especially* as all the trouble and cost of that settlement had been necessitated by similar behaviour on the part of his troops last year.

THE reconnaissance, which has been made from the Mekran coast beyond Karachi northwards towards Quetta, with a view to ascertaining whether the country is practicable for railway, has been a disappointing one. The physical difficulties have been ascertained to be such that the construction of a line is out of the question.

THE total number of deaths registered at Calcutta during the week ended 15th April was 210, against 199 and 188 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 41. There were 16 deaths from cholera, against 10 and 12 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 21. There was no death from small-pox during the week against nil in the previous week. There were 7 deaths from tetanus, against 5 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 57 and 22 respectively, against 63 and 18 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 23·4 per mille per annum, against 27·8, the mean of the last five years.

VINE culture in Kanawar and the restoration of the old vineyards are showing distinct improvement, owing to the measures adopted by the Punjab Government.

THE East Indian Railway's earnings for the week ended 15th April, were Rs. 9,89,461. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 10,98,355. Decrease, Rs. 1,08,894. Miles open week ended 15th April, 1893, 1,610½. Corresponding week last year, 1,610½. Per mile open for the week ended 15th April, 1893, Rs. 614. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 682. Decrease, Rs. 68. Earnings from 1st January, 1893, to 15th April, 1893, Rs. 153,46,833. From 1st January, 1892, to 15th April, 1892, Rs. 1,52,79,014. Increase, Rs. 67,819.

THE Tarakeshwar Railway earnings for week ended 15th ¼April, were Rs. 10,928. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 10,977. Decrease, Rs. 49. Miles open week ended 15th April, 1893, 22½. Corresponding week last year, 22½. Per mile open for week ended 15th April, 1893, Rs. 491. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 493. Decrease, Rs. 2. Earnings from 1st January, 1893, to 15th April, *1893, Rs. 98,633. From 1st January, 1892, to 15th* April, 1892, Rs. 1,04,407. Decrease, Rs. 5,774.

AN interesting case to be decided on the 26th *instant, at Lahore, by Mr. Talbot, C.S., has arisen* in consequence of an objection filed against the eligibility of railway workshop mechanics as voters at the coming municipal election. An open-air meeting of mechanics, to protest against the attempt to *deprive them of the power of voting, was held on* the 21st instant. One thousand people are said to have been present. It was resolved to send a memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor.

THE annual veterinary class at Simla will be held as usual, but without expense to the State, as *Veterinary-Major Queripel has volunteered to forego* travelling expenses on hearing that several officers have alr eady arrived in anticipation that the class would assemble. The Secretary of State, it is unde rstood, had ruled that all such classes, involving extra expenditure, should be stopped.

MR. MACPHERSON'S useful volumes of Lists of British Enactments in Native States are now virtually completed. Those for Southern and Northern India and Rajputana have already been published, and that for Central India may be expected to issue in a few days. The fifth and final volume for Western India, which includes Bombay and Aden, is in the press, and will shortly see the light.

WITH a few seasons like the present the Indian weather would soon lose its reputation for steadiness. The indications of eccentricity which marked the opening months of the year are not yet over. On the 19th there was a distinct fall of snow on Lal Tiba, a peak close to Mussoorie, and on the 20th, after a thunderstorm, hailstones lay for some hours on the ground at Landour.

THE D.-U.-K. Railway earnings for the week ended 15th April, were Rs. 28,483. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 23,291. Increase, Rs. 5,192. Miles open, week ended 15th April, 1893, 161 2-5. Corresponding week last year, 161 2-5. Per mile open, week ended 15th April, 1893, Rs. 176. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 144. Decrease, Rs. 32. Earnings from 1st January, 1893, to 15th April, 1893, Rs. 3,33,929. From 1st January, 1892, to 15th April, 1892, Rs. 3,34,697. Decrease, Rs. 768.

SOME reports lately appeared about a certain Pahlwan Khan, who, with a party of Afghan sowars was said to have entered Wana, the district beyond the Gomul Pass, whence the Amir withdrew his outposts at the request of the Government of India last year. Our information is to the effect that he did not enter Wana, though he apparently tried to do so in order to intrigue with the Darwesh Khel Waziris. He remains in Zarmelan, and it is improbable that he will give any serious trouble on the borderland.

THE Darjiling-Himalayan Railway Company's approximate earnings for the week ended 8th April, were Rs. 11,951-0-0. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 11,913-0-0. Increase, Rs. 38-0-0. Receipts per mile for the week ended 8th April, 1893, Rs. 234-5-4. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 233-9-7. Increase, Re. 0-11-9. Receipts from 1st January to 8th April, 1893, Rs. 146,935-0-0. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 141,331-0-0. Increase Rs. 5,604-0-0.

THE saddling of the Indian Exchequer with the entire cost of the Indian troops which have been sent home to attend the opening of the Imperial Institute, is only another instance of the unfairness with which India is systematically treated in all questions of account between her and the Imperial Government. The complaisant selfishness of John Bull's standpoint is excellently illustrated in a note on this very subject which appeared in a recent issue of the "Graphic." The writer is annoyed that the Indian Contigent is so small, and goes on to observe : "Why should not the British public be gratified with examples of all the martial races on whose goodwill and loyalty the safety of our Eastern Empire depends ? Of course, it would involve some additional expenditure to raise the guard-of-honour to 150 or 200. But the money would be spent to excellent advantage whatever the amount." Of course, it would, since whatever is spent is to come out of the Indian revenues ; but we should have a different story if the British tax-payer's pocket were directly affected. The real question is, observes a contemporary, why *should* the taste of the British public for a *tamasha* at Kensington be gratified at all, unless the British public is prepared to pay ?

DETAILS of the Ghazi outrage at Fort Sandeman say that the Ghazi, a Musa Khel, attacked Lieutenant Paterson with a long tirahi knife and wounded him in the head. After inflicting the wound, the Ghazi ran back towards the 5th Bombay Cavalry lines at the back of the Commissariat Officer's house. Jemadar Nawab Khan, lately transfered on promotion from the 1st Punjab Cavalry, who was sitting in a tent hard by, saw the man and rushed up to him with his sword drawn. The Ghazi turned upon the Jemadar and cut at him, but the Jemadar displayed great skill with his weapon, successfully warding off the blows. He ultimately received a slight wound on the left arm, but inflicted two with his sword on the Ghazi. Afterwards he suddenly rushed forward and knocked the Ghazi down. At this time Resaldar Mahomed Umar Khan came up, and fearing that the Ghazi might strike another blow from beneath at the Jemadar, thrust his sword into the right side of the Ghazi, wounding him very badly. After this the Ghazi was secured. Jemadar Nawab Khan is a very small man, while the Ghazi is a huge powerful brute. Great credit is due to the Jemadar for the plucky manner in which he tackled the Ghazi single handed. Lieutenant Paterson is doing well.

IN addition to the reports of a renewed advance of the Kohistanis on Chilas, writes a contemporary, there is some unrest in Chitral, where Dr. Robertson and Captain Younghusband are at present with a small escort. Chitral is not actually disturbed by any dangerous outbreak, but Nizam-ul-Mulk is not the strongest of rulers, and there are probably intrigues going on against him which may breed mischief. Proposals for effecting a diversion by a movement of troops from Abbottabad have, therefore, been considered by the Government of India, and troops have been warned to hold themselves in readiness to march up the Khagan Valley towards the Babusar Pass immediately above Chilas. Sir William Lockhart has been instructed to prepare for the move of the regiments warned, which are the two battalions of the 5th Gurkhas and No 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery at Abbottabad, the 23rd Pioneers at Jhelum, and a company of Sappers at Pindi. The 33rd Punjabi Mahomedans at Pindi, and the 37th Dogras at Nowshera will move to Abbottabad if the force advances. This diversion is by no means a matter, of certainty yet, particularly as Mian Gul of Swat, who has been exciting the fanatical tribesmen in the Indus Valley, is reported to have died of fever. Final orders were to issue last night after the matter had received the careful attention of the Viceroy. Major Twigg can hold his own in any case at Chilas, but the diversion up the Khagan Valley would probably have the effect of preventing trouble not only there, but further away in and about Chitral.

THE memorandum of proposals by the East Indian Railway Company for working the Kidderpore Docks mentioned last week, says the Calcutta commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer*, has since been discussed at a meeting of the Port Commissioners, and referred to a sub-committee for closer examination. Meanwhile the Docks are completely bare of all craft, except a dredger, and last evening the only signs of life were three small boys fishing. It was a bit melancholy, and viewing the Docks from the bridge at the moment the electric light was turned on, it was much of a picture, with the long dark shadows of the cranes along the sides, and a cool southerly breeze coming over the water, made it even a spot to halt at till the spell was shattered by the thought that it had cost three crores of rupees, and was being put to no practical use. It is reported that Government have written to the Commissioners regarding the deadlock that now reigns, with some recommendation to compulsion, and a promise that if the Commissioners wish to compel trade to go to the Docks the local Government will give all assistance, and if needed even to the extent of legislating for the purpose of bringing about the end in view. Another report touching the Port Commissioners is to the effect that it has been under consideration to re-impose tolls on the Howrah Bridge, as the Trust must have additional sources of income now it is burdened with the Docks. It is not known what truth there is in the report, but it will no doubt be met by a howl when seriously proposed to the public. A local paper in remarking on the officials primarily responsible for the mistake in sanctioning the Kidderpore Docks, has fallen into the error in naming Sir Theodore Hope, who was at the time Public Works Member of the Viceroy's Council, as at present one of the India Council. This is a mistake, Sir T. Hope never having been a member of the Secretary of State's Council.

ATTENTION was drawn, some time ago, to the strange panics which arise in India when new railways are being built, the people imagining that human sacrifice forms an essential part of the work of construction. Our remarks, writes the *Pioneer*, had special reference to the Bengal-Assam line, the preprations for the bridging of the Fenny River having alarmed the villagers in the Laksham police circle. So far from the panic being subsided, it is now reported that it has grown in intensity. The latest version current among the superstitious cultivators is that a bridge has to be built over the Malaia stream and a golden steamer, which is supposed to be buried somewhere in the neighbourhood, has to be discovered. A European, so runs this strange account, is said to have lately dreamed that if a hundred boys and eight women are sacrificed, the bridge can be successfully constructed and the steamer brought to the light of day. Some of the terror-stricken parents are putting brass-rings in their boys' ears as a charm, their belief being that only those who have not been injured in some way will be acceptable. An unfortunate pilgrim, when nearing the village of Chowdagram, was chased away, as he was suspected of being a kidnapper. In Noakhali and Kasba similar panic prevails, and one man has been severely beaten, as he was supposed to be on the same errand as the pilgrim just mentioned. All efforts to re-assure the people have so far failed. From the far South comes a report, too, of a scare in connection with the laying of pipes for water-works. A girl, ten years of age, disappeared, on March 11, from Warriore, near Trichinopoly. She was subsequently found in a relative's house in an outlying village, but not before the villagers had jumped to the conclusion that she had been sacrificed to secure the success of the pipe-laying. This scare has apparently passed away, but it may revive again when any child strays away from home.

NEARLY four hundred inoculations with cholera virus have now been performed at Agra without any unpleasant symptoms, except the local discomforts and slight rise of temperature which follow the operations. The results of the inoculations of the exalted virus are much the same as follow the first inoculations. In a few cases the re-action was stronger, but not more lasting. Permission for voluntary inoculation of the troops in the garrison was received on Wednesday, and a notification to this effect has been published in Regimental Orders. Three soldiers of East Surrey Regiment and two Sergeant-Instructors of the Agra Volunteers were inoculated on Friday. Arrangements are being made to place all inoculated men on two days' light duty after each inoculation. M. Haffkine is busily engaged all day, assisted by medical officers of the garrison, in preparing the "vaccines" and inoculating applicants of all ages and castes. He daily receives invitations to visit cholera localities in different parts of India, and feels highly gratified at the public confidence reposed in him.

AN important decision has just been pronounced in Verment as to engagement rings. A young man sued to recover one that he had given a young woman, who, after accepting the ring, repudiated the engagement. The judge decided that it must be returned, or else that the recipient must fulfil the conditions on which it was presented. The English courts some years ago decided that an engagement ring is not recoverable in any circumstances.

M. RUBINSTEIN'S "sacred opera," entitled "Moses," which has occupied the composer at intervals from 1881 till last year, is this month to be placed on the stage at Brunn, the capital of Moravia. The work is in a series of eight acts (or tableaux), occupying two evenings, and it deals with the principal events of Moses' career, from his discovery in the bulrushes to his death. The composer has not even shrunk from laying one of his scenes on Mount Sinai, for the opera is practically a sort of Modern Passion Play, and is not in any way intended to appeal to ordinary audiences. Some years ago M. Rubinstein put forward an elaborate scheme for the establishment of a "sacred theatre," where a special company should be formed to represent the "Geistliche Oper," before a public who would accept such things with fitting reverence. M. Rubinstein pleaded earnestly that sacred subjects, though banished from the theatre, are nevertheless freely delineated by painters on canvas, and he was particularly severe upon oratorio, in which "gentlemen in dress coats, white cravats, and yellow gloves, and ladies in outrageously extravagant toilets impersonate the grand imposing figures of the Old and New Testaments." He once hoped to establish the "sacred opera" in England, but was very properly dissuaded from making the attempt by the late Dean Stanley. However, he composed "Paradise Lost" and "The Tower of Babel," which have already been heard in England, and "Moses" is the third of the series, which will be completed by a work entitled "Christus," now being written.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET CASE.

THE RIGHT TO RESERVE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

A CORRESPONDENT from Hyderabad writes :—In your remarks on the full text of the judgment in the Pamphlet Case, in your issue of the 22nd instant, there are one or two matters, which I think need clearing up. In commenting upon Section 256 of the Criminal Procedure Code, you observe "whence it would appear that the defence is bound distinctly to claim the right to reserve cross-examination of the witnesses. It does not appear that this claim was formulated in the Pamphlet Case." You observe further that Mr. Inverarity complained of Mr. Norton's method as irregular, a complaint which was met by the answer from Mr. Norton that "there was no suggestion at the time that the course he took in differring cross-examination was irregular, nor was any objection taken to that course. He stated Mr. Inverarity was not present when that course was taken, to which Mr. Rudra rejoined that he had strongly objected—what happened was really this : When in September last the witnesses for publication were examined by Mr. Inverarity, cross-examination of everyone of them was reserved by Mr. Norton, except that of Sadulla, witness No. 14, who was cross-examined at some length. Mr. Inverarity was allowed to close the prosecution, without these witnesses being cross-examined by Mr. Norton, and Mr. Bosanquet made the following note of the circumstance on the record : "Close of case for prosecution and beyond certain evidence on Commission, counsel for prosecution will not call any more evidence, unless cross-examination demands it." On the return of the Commission from Northern India the case was re-opened in November last, when Mr. Inverarity again represented the prosecution. Mr. Norton at this stage said nothing about the cross-examination of the witnesses for publication, and on the 18th November a charge was framed against Mitra on the record as it stood then. Thus Mr. Norton deliberately allowed his opportunity to cross-examine these witnesses, as witnesses for the prosecution, to go by, for what motive will be obvious from subsequent events. On the 22nd November, Mr. Rudra took charge of the prosecution, Mr. Inverarity having withdrawn from it a few days before, and on the 25th November Mr. Norton opened the defence, an opening which lasted for three days, and again referred to it on the 17th December, and addressed the Court on a matter which he had overlooked before. But in neither of his addresses on the two occasions did Mr. Norton indicate his intentions as to the cross-examination of the prosecution-publication witnesses. It was not till the close of the evidence of Sir Asman Jah on the 30th January this year, *i.e.*, not till the whole of the justification witnesses for the defence had been called and examined, that Mr. Norton moved for the recall of the prosecution-publication witnesses for the purpose of cross-examining them. Mr. Rudra at once objected to the witnesses being recalled for cross-examination as witnesses for prosecution. He raised a considerable argument on the point and urged that Section 256 of the Criminal Procedure Code only admitted witnesses for prosecution being recalled and cross-examined, *when present in the court or its precincts.* Not one of these witnesses, Mr. Rudra pointed out, was either in the Court or its *precincts. All of them had to be summoned to refuse* their attendance. Mr. Rudra further discussed the old law and the new law on the subject and distinguished 8 C.L.R. 325 (7 Cal. I.L.R. 28) from 6 All. H.C.R. 284 and 22 W.R. or 844, and pointed out the *significance of the words italicized above—words* which were absent from the old Code, under which *the three cases referred to were decided. But Mr.* Bosanquet disagreed with Mr. Rudra, and in spite of the fact that the witnesses were cut in the Court or its precincts, he allowed them to be re-called and cross-examined by Mr. Norton. Mr. Norton in the course of his reply to Mr. Rudra alleged that he had intimated his intention of cross-examining these witnesses as soon as the charge was framed at a stage of the case, when Mr. Forbes was in charge of the prosecution, but Mr. Rudra contended that even if such intimation had been given, the position was unaltered, the witnesses not being in court, or in its precincts. Mr. Bosanquet replied that he himself had discharged the witnesses in order to save them from the inconvenience of attending court from day to day for an indefinite period. Mr. Rudra replied that the Court's action was *ultra vires*, and the position therefore was still unchanged. But in the result Mr. Bosanquet adhered to his original view, and allowed the case to proceed as Mr. Norton desired. Thus you will observe, that, whatever may have been Mr. Norton's view of the matter, and whether Mr. Norton did or did not intimate his desire to recall these witnesses on the charge being framed, the irregularity, if any, of which Mr. Inverarity complained was due entirely to the Magistrate's finding. If Mr. Rudra's view is correct—then it was indeed "very irregular to allow Mr. Norton to do as he did—embark, at the close of the case, on a cross-examination directed towards the whole of the evidence on publication." Why Mr. Norton adopted such a method is, as I said before, obvious to all persons who have watched the progress of the defence carefully. Mr. Inverarity claimed, and many say truthfully, that the defence evidence for justification had entirely failed. This may also have been the secret opinion of Mr. Norton, for why otherwise should he concern himself to evidence of publication at such a stage ? Mr. Bosanquet does not seem to have taken this view, for he observes in his judgment : "But for reasons of their own, the defence chose instead to cross-examine after a charge had been framed *as they had a right to do*, under Section 256 C. P. C." It will be for the High Court to decide (when it is moved in revision), whether they had a right to do that or not. In the meantime, Mr. Bosanquet's judgment must stand as one of the most unsatisfactory results of one of the greatest trials we have had in India.

EURASIAN APATHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your paper of to-day you publish a letter, signed W. A. Chambers, which I trust you will allow me to comment upon.

It is an awful pity for the Eurasians that they never joined the Fabian Society, the Society for the Protection of the Cow in India, nor even the Anti-Usury Association. At the meetings of the last-named institution there used to be plenty of Hindoos, Mahomedans, and Parsees, as Mr. Chambers says, but no Eurasians. Probably this was because they had nothing to gain by baiting the Marwarees. I may also mention that no Eurasians took part in the recent strike of gharrywallas. Probably because none of the gharrywallas were Eurasians. But what ruffled Mr. Chambers' temper most was that no Eurasians came to his Anti-Usury League meeting. Mr. Chambers, no doubt, still belongs to that valuable institution, as he has not written to the papers to say he has resigned, but I am sorry to say that unless my information is incorrect he is the only remaining member. He has, however, in this the compensating advantage that he can hold a meeting at any hour or place he likes, and open the meeting and propose and pass resolutions unopposed, because in his own person he is president, chairman, and audience. The position has this merit also that he need not blush when he as chairman receives the vote of thanks passed by himself as audience. You will see from this that it would be unreasonable to expect a Eurasian to fill as many positions as Mr. Chambers does in his Anti-Usury League, and another lamentable defect in the Eurasian character is that he goes about his own business and never gets his name in the papers as some folks delight to do. For ten letters a gentleman of Mr. Chambers' talents writes to the papers you don't see one written by a Eurasian, or by a European for that matter. Perhaps, Mr. Chambers would explain that by saying they are waiting for something worth writing about. Probably so, and in that case it would be for the benefit of everybody if more people followed out that plan. Who is this gentleman who is so ready with his advice ? What an angry man he must be, I hope I shall never meet him. He scolds Marwarees for wanting their money back, and gets cross with the police for not letting gharrywallas bully each other, and now nearly cries because Eurasians wont join his institutions, which smash up after three meetings. Do ask him to keep kindness upon his poor brother, the

Bombay, April 26. EURASIAN.

INFORMATION WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Could any of your readers inform me whether an officer who has petitioned the Government of India on the subject of his promotion is entitled to a true copy of Government's reply, sent to him through the proper channel ; and if not, what order of Government prohibits the same. ENGINEER.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE ordinary weekly meeting of the Standing Committee was held, yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee. There were also present : Principal Oxenham, Messrs. Grattan Geary, E. B. Carroll, W. G. Roughton, Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, K. M. Shroff, Harkissondas Narotumdas, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Viegas, and Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna.

THE PEOPLE'S PALACE AND ITS VISITORS.

The Committee discussed letter No. 1597, dated 24th instant, from the Commissioner, requesting the Committee to recommend the Corporation, to sanction the employment of a staff of day and night watchmen, for the protection of the new Municipal Offices, at a total cost of Rs. 1,034 for eleven months, plus Rs. 180 for clothing—total, Rs. 1,214. The amount to be met from the surplus of about Rs. 4½ lakhs, which have accrued on current revenue since the publication of the revised estimates for 1892-93.

The Municipal Commissioner stated that it was absolutely necessary that the watchmen should be employed in order to protect the building from idlers, who might stroll into the building and do damage. There was no objection to any person viewing the building if proper application was made.

Mr. Shroff pointed out that this would add about Rs. 30,000 to the cost of the building.

The Chairman asked if police ramosees could not be employed in the same manner as they were employed at the High Court and the Dockyard.

The Municipal Commissioner pointed out that they would then have to pay the men without being their servants.

Dr. Viegas considered that citizens had a perfect right to visit the building.

The Commissioner : There is no objection under proper restrictions, but it is necessary for us to do our work. At present we have parties of schoolboys strolling about the building without restraint, and even to-day a large party entered my office.

Mr. Shroff : It is the People's Palace.

The Commissioner : It is also the place where our work has to be done.

Dr. Viegas opposed the employment of watchmen during the day, who, he considered, would be a source of annoyance to people, visiting the office on business. He had no objection to the night watchmen until such time as the Corporation decided to put a protective railing round the veranadahs. He moved an amendment to that effect.

Dr. Bhalchandra supported.

The amendment was lost, and, on the motion of Mr. Carroll, the original proposition was carried.

THE BHANDARWADA RESERVOIR.

The Committee considered letter No. 1614, dated 24th instant, from the Commissioner, requesting the Committee to recommend the Corporation to sanction the expenditure of Rs. 7,290, to meet the cost of repointing with Indian patent stone the remaining portions (3,300 sq. feet) of the inner faces of the outer walls of the Bhandarwada Reservoir, distributing basin, and of plastering 16,000 sq. feet of arches. The charge to be met from the surplus of Rs. 4½ lakhs, which have accrued on current revenue since the publication of the revised estimates for 1892-93.

BADLY-WATERED ROADS.

Dr. Viegas, in accordance with notice of motion, drew *the attention of the Municipal Commissioner to* the inadequate watering of the road and streets on the Port Trust

in every car may be seen several half nude figures. The oil with which their bodies are anointed is impressed on the backs of the seats. The dust, which is everywhere at this time of the year, settles on the seats of the cars, and should the next passenger who enters and occupies one of these seats be a European lady or gentleman wearing white clothes, the result is that a broad band of dirt is imprinted on their clothes. There is another filthy habit which is of very common occurrence in the Calcutta cars, and that is the practice of passengers putting their feet on the opposite seat. Europeans are as great offenders in this respect as the natives. It shows a great want of consideration for the passengers who may occupy these places. The conductors and inspectors never request passengers to take their feet off the opposite seat. Yet another respect in which the practice on the Bombay cars is superior to that on the Calcutta cars. In the former, smoking is allowed only on the two back seats if the car be a double one or on the back seat if a single one. This rule is insisted on, and so well is it known that it is only in rare cases that it is unwittingly broken, but the conductor soon draws the offender's attention to the rule. In the Calcutta cars smoking is allowed everywhere. Now, when it is considered what vile tobacco and cigars are smoked by the poorer classes of native passengers, and that when John Chinaman is the smoker, opium and other foul-smelling drugs are mixed with the tobacco, the effect on those sitting in the rear, especially if they be ladies, children, or non-smokers, is simply disgusting. But the effect is sometimes worse than this, for cases have happened when the cars have been running in a southerly direction and a strong south wind was blowing, that the ashes from a cigar have been blown into the eyes of a passenger sitting in the rear, and for hours after the effects were felt. To remedy these drawbacks, a suggestion has been made to partition off one compartment in each car by a canvas purdah and to have cushions on the seats. This compartment would be in front when the car is going in one direction and in rear when returning. In the former case the canvas purdah would shut out the breeze from all the passengers in the remaining compartments, and in the latter case it would shut out the breeze from the occupants of the reserved compartment. In such weather, as we are now having, and will have for months to come, the stoppage of the breeze would be almost intolerable. The foregoing points appear to be very trivial in the opinion of the management of the Calcutta Company, but they are just the points which differentiate the Calcutta from the Bombay Company, and on which the Bombay public constantly boast, and not without reason, of the great superiority of the Bombay service. These and many other details have been pointed out before now but without effect. Within the past few days it has been urged on behalf of the management of the Calcutta Company that they have provided the public with a cheap, comfortable and punctual service. As to cheapness there is no cause to complain, though it must not be imagined that the Company have given their fares away dirt cheap compared with those charged by the Bombay Company. As to comfort there is still great room for improvement. As to punctuality there is often great cause for complaint on the part of the public. During a length of a mile of road a car is stopped and started a great many times to let down or take up passengers. Those who travel by the cars must have often heard a passenger call out to the driver "Bandho bandho" the car is brought to a stand, the passenger alights and the conductor gives the signal to start. A few yards further on another passenger wishes to alight and again is heard "Bandho, bandho," or "Ekdum se bandh." Now, this sort of thing happens a good many times in the course of a journey. Most native passengers expect and require to be put down at the doors of their houses or places of business notwithstanding that the car had been stopped only a few seconds previously. Take one other case. A car starts from Esplanade Junction for Kidderpur. No sooner has it started then it is stopped by some passenger coming leisurely along. This stoppage and starting are frequently repeated two and three times in a distance of not more than one hundred yards. All the other passengers are meanwhile delayed and the whole service to and from Kidderpur is frequently thrown out of gear. Then, the frequent stoppage and starting of a heavy car must cause a great strain on the horses. No wonder that they are so frequently unwilling to start, and then may be seen a sight only too common in Calcutta —the horses at right angles to rails, syces trying to pull the horses on to the line, others yelling like fiends at the horses to make them start, and a few more shouting and pushing the car. Result—delay and employes unable to get to their offices in time. There are many other details in which the Calcutta Tramway service is inferior to that in Bombay, and the management of the former could not do better than take some lessons from that of the latter. The result, I am convinced, would be a considerable increase in the earnings of the Company. R.

A SERIOUS CHARGE OF CHEATING.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Doorgadt Bunsidhar, a produce-broker, was charged with cheating and using a forged document. Mr. Roughton, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the accused. The complainant, Khoopchand Makanchand, stated in his information against the accused: I am a shroff and carry on business at Moombadevi, under the name of Premchand Nagindas. I know Doorgadat Bunsidhar, who is a produce-broker, and carries on business at Kalbadevi. In November, 1892, I instructed Doorgadat to buy on my account 200 bales of cotton deliverable from 15th to 25th March, 1893; and on the 6th November, 1892, he represented to me that he had bought the 200 bales from Khetsidas Kalooram and produced and handed over to me a memorandum of purchase or contract, purporting to have been signed by Khetsidas Kalooram and countersigned by himself. I have the contract in my possession. At the same time he requested me to sign a counterpart of such contract in favour of Khetsidas Kalooram, which I did. In February, 1893, I instructed Doorgadat to sell 200 bales of cotton on my behalf, and on the 9th February he informed me that he had sold such cotton on my account to Khetsidas Kalooram, and produced and handed over to me a memorandum or contract, dated the 9th February, purporting to have been signed by Khetsidas Kalooram and countersigned by himself. At the request of Doorgadat I signed a counterpart of the contract at the time. In February, 1893, I again instructed Doorgadat to purchase 200 bales of cotton on my behalf, and on the 14th February he informed me that he had purchased the cotton on my account from Megraj Hurdwar. At his request I signed a counterpart of the contract, and handed it over to him. On the same day, I instructed him to purchase for me 200 bales of cotton. He thereupon produced and handed over to me the contract purporting to have been signed by Balkisson Hurnarayan, and countersigned by him. I executed a counterpart of the contract. The time fixed by the contracts for delivery of the cotton was from 15th to 25th March, 1893, but the said Khetsidas Kalooram, Megraj Hurdwar, and Balkisson Hurnarayan having neglected and refused to carry out the contracts on the due dates, I became liable to damages in respect thereof according to the rules of the Cotton Trade Association from the contracting parties. When I applied to them in due course for payment, they repudiated the contracts and stated that their signatures had been forged. I then applied to Doorgadat when he admitted that the signatures were not genuine and offered to pay to me the damages which I had sustained in the transaction.

The information was read over to the complainant who identified the accused. The case was then remanded to the 4th proximo the accused being liberated on bail himself in Rs. 5,000, and one surety for a like amount.

MADAME CORA.

MADAME CORA, a lady celebrated in mystic arts, will give a farewell benefit entertainment, in the Novelty Theatre, on Tuesday next, and judging from the programme and the reputation Madame Cora has gained in her world-wide travels, the entertainment will be both of a novel and interesting character. Her performance will include an exhibition of the art of hypnotism, in which she promises to work some startling wonders. The lady has appeared in all parts of the world, and has startled large audiences, and baffled medical men with her wonderful control over human beings, whilst in a mesmeric sleep. Madame Cora will be assisted by several professional friends, and no effort is being spared to make the entertainment a success. The box plan can be seen at Messrs. Soundy & Co.'s premises.

MR. CLEMENT STRETTON, the civil engineer and author of "The Locomotive and its Development" (Crosby Lockwood and Son), observes that we often hear of a speed of ninety or a hundred miles an hour being reached, but for twenty-five years he has ridden upon many engines and travelled in all the fastest trains upon all the railways in England for the special purpose of ascertaining their rate of speed. Upon a few occasions, and under favourable circumstances, he has recorded the very high speed of 79·9 miles an hour, but Mr. Stretton states that he has never been able to time a train or engine at actually 80 miles an hour.

DELMONICO'S.

A ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla. correspondent writing on the 11th ult. says:—A day or two ago Delmonico's "City" restaurant was sold. The lease expires May 1, and certain family considerations compelled the owners of the property to sell it. This house is par *excellence* the Wall-street man's, Delmonico's being situated on Broad-street, which runs at right angles out of Wall-street, and is in the very midst of the maelstrom of New York business. The site was valuable. It had a frontage of 30ft. on Broad-street, and ran back 150ft. to New-street, where there was a frontage of 26ft. It was thought that such a site would fetch nearly 400,000 dollars; but it sold for only 280,500 dollars.

This down-town Delmonico's has no interest as a building; it is merely interesting as part of a world-famous New York institution. It was more than half a century ago that the Brothers Delmonico came to New York, and opened business in the old Stevens House on Broadway. The Stevens House is quite near the lower end of New York, and is, I fancy, the most down-town hotel of any repute which still exists. In the 40's this neighbourhood was the centre of most things, and the Delmonicos did good business. Lorenzo Delmonico soon conceived the idea that the Stock Exchange was his best line of custom; so when the old Exchange was at Exchange-place, he and his brother established their resturant at William-street, in the immediate neighbourhood. When the handsome Stock Exchnge was erected in Broad-street, the Delmonicos moved over opposite, to the house which they are now compelled to vacate.

Delmonico's catered well to the bulls and bears, and the bulls and bears did well for Delmonico's. Lorenzo's principle was sound. A successful speculator is apt to eat and drink well, and an unsuccessful one will at least drink; so whether stocks went up or down, Delmonico's was always on the rise. An experiment further up town, at 341, at Broadway, was tried. This was mainly to conciliate the custom of the shopping world; but the shopping world is feminine and not much given to mixing its serious business with frivolous entertainment, so this branch of Delmonico's had only a qualified success. The triumph of Delmonico's was reached by the establishment of the up-town branch on fifth Avenue, just above Madison-square, in what is now the centre of New York fashionable life. This is the Delmonico's of which every one has heard.

Delmonico's—or Del's, as some of its habitues call it—is a large brown stone building, four or five storeys high, with its main entrance on Fifth Avenue, by which you enter the restaurant on the ground floor. The building runs along Twenty-sixth-street, in which is the entrance to the rooms for balls and public entertainments, to Broadway, where is the entrance to the *cafe*. From either Fifth Avenue or Broadway you can get to the lift which takes you upstairs to the private dining-rooms. Of these dining-rooms it is unnecessary to say much. There is a more spacious air about them than about the similar rooms in most of the famous European restaurants; but the service and dinner are, as a rule, excellent. For the giving of private dinner parties a little house, much further up Fifth Avenue, called Sherry's, has of late years been a considerable rival of Delmonico's, and there, too, afternoon receptions and small dances are often given. The style at Sherry's is in some respects superior to that at Delmonico's, but the latter house is more capacious and more popular. Moreover, the vogue of Delmonico's is likely to be maintained so long as the great ceremonies of the winter season, such as the Patriarchs' balls, are still (by kind permission of Mr. Ward MacAllister) given at the Delmonico rooms, and given remarkably well.

But the general public is more particularly interested with what goes on at Delmonico's in the two rooms upon the ground floor, the restaurant and the *cafe*. Here from mid-day to midnight there is a steady stream of custom, slacking off somewhat, of course, in the middle afternoon; but Delmonico's is rarely quite deserted as lunches are often late, while the New Yorker is apt to dine early. Drop in about half-past one any day in the week by the Fifth Avenue entrance. You will find yourself in a small vestibule, where coats and hats are left. On the right is the large plain room where New York is lunching. Two sides of the room are lighted with windows looking upon Madison-square and Twenty sixth-street, and the tables at these windows will probably be occupied; but some tables are generally free at lunch time, except in the very crowded seasons, and a plump head-waiter will take you promptly to your seat. Everything is *a la carte*, but things are made easy for the inexperienced by a *menu* in French on one side and American on the other. I say in American, because it would destroy the character of an American *menu* to put into English such native terms as clam-chowder, red-snapper, squab, squash, succotash, and chicken okra. The oysters are always good here, and served, as is usual in America, upon a plateful of cracked ice; nor can you go wrong in ordering hot or cold *consomme*. Fish includes many varieties unfamiliar to the European, and black bass, red-snapper, or terrapin *a la* Maryland will make up for the absence of the immortal English sole. You can have sole, of course, if you want it, but you will not find it here as you would find it in London. As a rule in America any white fish with a fairly firm flesh is served as "sole." For this reason it is always *a la* something-or-other, never plain fried sole. Half-a-dozen *plats du jour* and all the game that is in season are offered for your selection, and a bewildering variety of vegetables. Last December, at a New York restaurant—not Delmonico's—I jotted down the vegetable list. Here it is: compare it with the list at any European restaurant. There were potatoes, prepared in ten different ways; sweet potatoes, generally served in three ways; mushrooms, in two ways; macaroni, in three ways; rice; Lima beans; peas, bordelaise; sweet peppers sautes; flageoleta; haricot verts; peas; celery, *au jus*; Bermuda onions; new beets; succotash—a mixture of maize and flageolets: oyster-plant; egg-plant; Brussels sprouts; cauliflowers; artichokes; Oyster Bay asparagus; French asparagus; stewed tomatoes; and squash—a form of gourd. This is not by any means a complete list, but just think how the American must feel when confronted with our everlasting potatoes, French beans, cauliflower, and vegetable marrow. Of the remainder of a Delmonico *menu* I need only mention the large choice of ice-creams—probably eight or ten varieties. If ladies are of your party, they will inevitably experiment with some of these. An average lunch costs much about the same as at a good London restaurant, that is four or five shillings a head; but the bill will probably be lighter, as you will see that most people are drinking water.

At dinner, the *menu* is very much the same, only rather more varied; but the scene is very different to that of the Bristol or Berkeley or Savoy in London. No tables are reserved after half-past six, and few people dine later than seven o'clock. Between six and seven there is, therefore, a great crush. There is no reception-room to wait in, so you must meet your *convives* in the entrance, and often wait ten minutes or more till a table is vacated. This is not such a horrible bore as might be imagined, for the coming and going are constant; but it is all the same an inconvenient and hustling arrangement. There is one noticeable difference in the general aspect of the salle. Ladies do not dress for the theatre in America, except by rare exception. Hence, though the ladies' costumes are all that is brilliant, and up to date, they are walking costumes, and every lady wears a bonnet. The men, as a rule, wear evening dress. By nine o'clock Delmonico's is again very quiet, but as the theatres come to an end it again gets full with supper parties; and by one o'clock the restaurant and *cafe* are closed. As to the *clientele* of Delmonico's it is inevitably rather mixed. Impropriety rarely finds entrance, for the maitre d'hotel knows most people in New York. But the *nouveau riche* is sometimes too much in view, though the best as well as wealthiest of every nation under the sun are constantly to be seen here. Within the past year the restaurant of the new Holland House, a little farther up Fifth Avenue, has proved a formidable rival to Delmonico's for dinners and suppers; and the Brunswick, just opposite, has always had a first-class reputation.

Of the *cafe* little need be said. It is the restaurant over again, only smaller, with stone floor, and frequented only by men. Smoking is never permitted in the restaurant; in the *cafe* there is smoke at all times. Men drop in here a good deal from business and the *clientele* is very much more mixed. There is Stock Exchange as well as smoke in the air and the talk is often fast and furious. The cuisine, however, is as excellent as on the other side, though the scene is less picturesque and animated.

I believe that the original Delmonicos are now dead —or at least, have abandoned active business. The active head of the house is familiarly known as Charley Delmonico. But not even Charley can say as yet whether the down-town Delmonico's, which is now in course of abandonment, will be re-established in the same neighbourhood, or whether Delmonico's, like so many other New York institutions, will now definitely move up-town.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather, Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

IN THE HANDS OF A MESMERIST.

I WILL relate my feelings, says a contributor to "Cassell's Saturday Journal," just as they were on that evening when, having offered myself as a subject, I was under mesmeric influence for a little while. The mesmerist stood before me, his soft magnetic fingers gently smoothing my forehead, and as the manipulations increased in pressure my eyes grew heavier and heavier until at last I but faintly could see the glitter of his eye and could but lightly feel the touch of his hand. Then I slowly drifted away, and after a long period, it seemed, I again tried to open my eyes, and was bewildered by the glare of lights that greeted me as I did so. I was in a garden, a pretty, fairy-like place, and from far away I could hear the tinkling of a fountain, together with the soft rippling of a brook. The flowers by which I was surrounded were heavily perfumed, and it seemed as though I could not breathe. I walked round, but no one came whom I could ask as to where I was. Presently I came to the brook I had heard rippling along. It was a clear, shallow brook, but while I looked, from out the crevices came long, gliding snakes, and I could see that from the hearts of the most beautiful flowers, and from over the side of the pure, white marble fountain, there came these reptiles. It was deadly quiet, and no matter which way I looked it seemed as though the very ground moved.

There was no way for me to escape, and though it appeared that I tried, I could not move. I closed my eyes, and when I opened them I saw that all the snakes had crawled together in a large mass, and slowly this mass was untangled until it had the appearance of an immense centiped. In long undulating waves this monster slowly moved towards me until I was wrapped in its folds. I fought like a madman, and in my frenzy it seemed as though I rended apart the terrible thing, but when I did wrench away portions and cast them aside these portions immediately joined themselves on some other part, and try as I could, with the strength of a dozen men, the efforts on my part grew fainter and fainter until at last I ceased to struggle. I could feel the slime from its body trickling over my face and hands, and, expecting every second that I should be crushed to death, I tried to think of a last prayer.

But what was this? All at once I was free, and I tried to stand upon my feet; yet on looking down I could see nothing. I was conscious that I had feet, but there were none there. The light grew brighter, and I found that I, too, was a snake. I glided away and came to a large mansion, which looked strangely familiar to me. Why, yes, though I was a snake, and had the feelings and actions of a snake, I was still possessed of my mind, and I at once recognised the fact that I was in my own room, and that there on the snowy bed lay my most beloved wife. I crept nearer and nearer until at last I was coiled upon the bed close beside her whom I loved more than all the world beside. She opened her eyes, and I thought she must surely see in the eyes of the reptile beside her the love which permeated my soul; but, alas! she did not, and the terror she evinced at seeing me was unassumed.

But what is this feeling that is comiug over me? I cannot restrain the feelings of a snake; and I feel the poison centred in the fangs rise to the end as I prepare to strike her, the love of my life. Where are the humane feelings of the man? What matters the love I feel for her? I am not a man; I must do as other snakes. Though I try with all my strength I cannot but feel the fangs penetrate the soft, white throat I had so often caressed, and see, as I again and again pierced the dainty skin, the rosy lips grow swollen and blue, and those small hands, ever gentle, that used to fondle and press mine, thrown around in the agony of death, yet I could not restrain the passions of the snake by the memories of man.

After the poison had left the fangs, and the feelings of my own self were once more predominant, I beheld her, my pretty dear, all that life held for me, and who had always been the bright spot in my morbid life, and now she is dead; and such a death? No, she is not; those blue eyes open once more, but reproach is in their depths. Can she know that it is I who have given her her death? Through those swollen lips I hear her faintly call my name. She calls on me to save her, and as in my ecstacy of grief I try to throw off the deadly form, and as I pray from the depths of my soul for release from the bondage more bitter than death, I do throw it off, and standing once more beside her, as I should be, I see the last tremor of life leave that stricken form, and as I press my lips to hers in the frenzied hope that I may imbibe from those loved lips the poison that was death to her, I feel it run like rivers of fire through my veins and I feel that I, too, am dying, and I am drifting d-r-i-f-t-i-n-g.

"Wake up! wake up!"

I hear; and a slap on my cheek causes me to awake to see the brown eyes of the mesmerist, and looking round the familiar room the friendly smiling faces of my friends. And I wonder at the hypnotic power that could make me a man and a snake by the simple pressure and the magnetic glances of a pair of brown eyes.

ENGLISH WHIST AND ENGLISH WHIST-PLAYERS.

HORACE WALPOLE, says a writer in *Temple Bar*, was a whist-player, though he called it and the novels of Richardson "the two dullest things we have." What an odd quartet sat down to the card-tableat Lady Lucan's that December night in 1781! There were two ladies, Lady Bute and the "Archbishopes of Canterbury," and two gentlemen, Gibbon and Horace himself. Several years previously Walpole had saved the amiable Lady Suffolk from a *mauvais quart d'heure*. He found that this amiable lady, the mestress of George II., was about to play at the same table with Lady Yarmouth, another mistress of the same monarch, for whom indeed she had been discarded. Horace, kindly for once, saw Lady Suffolk "ready to sink," and took her cards from her with the remark, "I know your ladyship hates whist, and I will play instead of you." Take, in your imagination, another set of whist-players in high life. Travel with me to Woburn, and join the illustrious company of politicians that have accepted the Duke of Bedford's invitation to spend a few days in his magnificent house. There you can see Fox, Lord Robert Spencer, Sir Philip Francis, a confirmed attendant at the card-table, and Lord Howick. They dined at four, and that gave them a good long evening. After coffee they strolled in the gardens, and then they met, with the exception of Howick, who fell short of their standard of play, at whist—"a party of good players, in a room which opens into the library." Read, if you will, a letter written in 1838 by Charles Sumner to his correspondent in America, and the incidents of a game at whist as played at that time by the visitors to Lord Fitzwilliam, at Wentworth House, are depicted for you. Take up Mrs. Grote's "Personal Life" of the husband to whom in her odd way she was so attached, and whist at Chevening, the Kentish home of the Stanhopes, is presented to your view. One set of players seated in its drawing-room consisted of Lord Stanhope, Dr. William Smith, Lady Stanhope, and Mrs. Grote. After a while Dr. Smith drew the attention of Mrs. Grote to another corner of the room. When she turned her eyes in the proper direction she "beheld the Dean of St. Paul's, the historian of Greece, and the erudite scholar," with Mrs. Reeve as the fourth player, "all intently occupied in the same way as ourselves. It was, indeed, a very amusing spectacle."

Let us return again to the society of wits. Accompany Crabb Robinson in his expeditions to the houses of his friends, and hover unseen around the whist-tables which are spread for their nocturnal amusement. You will journey with him to Little James Street, Pimlico, where two of his acquaintances, Ayrton and Captain Burney, "lived near each other." The captain, "a fine, noble creature, gentle, with a rough exterior," found his chief happiness in whist. Charles Lamb was a constant attendant, "the chief ornament" of the party. Hazlitt used to come, until in his blunt way, "he affronted the captain by severe criticisms on the works of his sister, Madame D'Arblay." Another frequenter was Rickman, the Speaker's secretary, and Southey's friend, an official who played whist and regulated the proceedings of the House of Commons with equal solemnity. With Crabb Robinson as your cicerone, you will join another party, "an agreeable party," at Lincoln's Inn Fields. Coleridge was present, and "was the only talker." This we might expect, for he very rarely allowed anyone else an opportunity for display in conversation, but we own to a feeling of surprise at reading that "he did not talk his best." He—we can always trust this chronicler's correctness—went so far as to "repeat one of his own jokes," by which he doubly offended a Methodist at the whist-table. The witticism was but a sorry one at the best. He called "for her last trump, and confessed that though he had always thought her an angel, he had not before known her to be an archangel." Another night, a Wednesday night, the same companion will lead you to one of the Charles Lamb's parties in his rooms. They were "open parties," as the expression ran, when his friends visited him without any especial invitation. The card-table was ready for their coming, and Lamb received his guests with the heartiest welcome that man could give. "On the corner of the table was a snuff-box, and the game was enlivened by sundry brief ejaculations and pungent questions which kept alive the wits of the party present. It was not *silent whist*." Everyone knows the perfect picture of a whist-player which Lamb has given us in Sarah Battle, and from his own opinions and the habits of those around him at these entertainments, her character must have been painted. It was at one of these parties that he is usually credited with having remarked to Martin Burney, "If dirt were trumps, what a hand you would have!" If the assertion of W. C. Hazlitt can be accepted, the parentage of this joke has been wrongly assigned. "It was made by a gentleman who never uttered a second witticism in the whole course of his life, and who thought it a little hard to be robbed to this unique achievement."

LADY GRANGE: STRANGE FATE OF A SCOTTISH NOBLEWOMAN.

NOTHING, says the "Illustrated American," could be morecharacteristio of the country and the times than the fate of Lady Grange, who was borne off forcibly from her home and condemned to exile on a lonely western island, little more than 150 years ago. The wife of a Lord of Session (a judge), a professional vindicator of law and order, it is strange that the foes against her life and liberty should have been those of her own household. But so it was. A woman of great beauty, but of strange capricious temper, she had lived for twenty years with her husband, when he formed the resolution of separating from her. At first Lady Grange seems to have made no opposition to her husband's resolution and to have retired quietly to the country. But either love of her children or love of revenge (as inherited instinct in Chiesby, the assassin's daughter) drew her back to Edinburgh after a few months. She took a house opposite her husband's in Irriddory's Wyrd, and there began a system of persecution which soon became a scandal in the neighbourhood. She would appear before the windows of her old home, and make faces at her husband and try to attract the attention of her children. In the narrow opening which led from the wyrd to the main street she would lie in wait to attack Lord Grange with injury, insult, or passionate entreaty. Finding that these methods of endearment failed to reinstate her in her lord's favour, she had recourse to threats. She declared herself possessed of a letter from her husband which implicated him and others in a Jacobite plot. This letter she determined to hand over to the existing Government, and with this intention she engaged a seat for herself and her maid in the London coach, but the coach started before the appointed day!

The next evening, as Lady Grange was about to retire to bed, heavy steps were heard ascending the stairs. There was a scuffle at the door, a moment of protest, a tempest of fierce, unavailing passion and resistance; then a gag was produced, her limbs were bound, and thus, speechless and passive, four men carried her across her own threshold, in face of the windows of her husband, the Judge's house. A sedan chair was waiting at the door in which a man was seated, who forcibly held her down on his knee, while a body of armed men accompanied the *cortege* through the streets out on to the Linlithgow road. Here Lady Grange was removed from the sedan chair, and, still gagged, was mounted on horseback behind a man to whom she was tied. At dawn they reached the country house of a well-known citizen, who like Lord Lovat and other men of note, were in the plot for her abduction. The following night the march was continued till an old tower was reached in a secluded part of the country. Into the upper room of this improvised prison the lady was hurried, and here she was kept for fourteen weeks deprived of air and exercise, and only supplied with the necessaries of life. At the end of this time she was told that she must prepare once more to "take the road." Anger, fierce denunciation, and vows of vengeance were powerless to help her,and for seven days she was hurried through the Highlands. At night she had to sleep in barns and sheds, or sometimes on the healther *a la belle etoile*; by day she rode across lonely moorlands and wild mountain passes—ever farther from the known and familiar, ever farther from all hope of succour. At length she reached a country where even her language was not understood, and all hope of making her case known to the Gaelic-speaking inhabitants and arousing their sympathy died in her breast. The next day they arrived at Loch Honor, one of the wildest and most romantic sea-lochs of the west coast. Here she was taken on board a sloop, and here among these loneliest waters she and her escort were becalmed for some days. At last a breeze sprung up and a few days later Lady Grange found herself on the small island of Heskir, which for the next two years was to be her home. The island was almost uninhabited, save by a man named MacDonald and his family, in whose custody she was, and with whom she lived in the plainest and most frugal way. But nothing short of the farthest limits of *Ultima Thule* would satisfy her husband as a safe place of confinement for his dangerous wife, and in the summer of 1734 a vessel appeared off Heskir, to which she was transferred; the bow was turned to the west, and land and the nearer Hebrides were left far behind.

Standing lonely amid the Atlantic is the rocky island of St. Thilda, about four miles long, with an iron-bound coast, and a harbour so exposed that it is only under certain favourable conditions of wind and weather that ships can enter. The island was then and is still inhabited by a simple primitive people, who live almost entirely on sea-birds and fish, and have only at rare intervals communication with the world lying beyond their ocean home. For seven years this seagirt rock was to be Lady Grange's home. A cottage like those of the islanders was given her for her dwelling, very low and divided into two rooms by a partition of rough stones; she had a girl to attend on her, and once a year a vessel brought her supplies, such as the island did not furnish, from the mainland, usually a store of sugar, a pound of tea, six pecks of wheat, and an asker of spirits. Day after day did she tie papers on to corks and commit them to the waves, in the vain hope that they might carry her cry for succour to the mainland. Night after night would she sit up, till dawn (the tradition of the islanders is that she never slept at night); eating out her heart in impossible schemes of escape and revenge. From the records we have, it appears that she did not endear herself to the simple, friendly natives of St. Thilda. Her temper became ungovernable, and as time went on she took to drowning her cares in drink. At last a means of holding communication with her friends presented itself. The minister and his wife were leaving the island to return to the mainland, and Mrs. MacLeasa undertook to convey a letter, concealed about her person, to Lady Grange's lawyer in Edinburgh. This letter reached its destination, and her lawyer at once proceeded to take steps for her rescue. But before help could reach her she was again spirited away by her husband's friends and agents, and secluded and carefully watched in a farmhouse in Assyrt. Here the unhappy woman died in May 1745. Her husband received the news of her death in London, and writes thus from Westminster:—"I most heartily thank you, my dear friend, for the timely notice you gave me of the death of *that person*. It would be a ridiculous untruth to pretend grief for it, but as it brings to my mind a train of various things for many years back, it gives me concern."

ONE of the most precious of literary treasures, the unique perfect copy of "The Kalendayr of the Shyppars," published in Paris in 1503, to which Spenser owed the title of his Shepherds' Calendar, is, thanks to the art of photographic printing and the zeal and learning of Dr. Oskar Sommer, now practically placed within the reach of most book lovers. The handsome volume, published by Messrs. Kegan Paul and Co., has for its chief feature a facsimile of that priceless work, in which the black letter type, the ingenious marginal devices, the calendars with their rubric letters, and the manifold quaint and curious wood blocks are re-produced with a distinctness as fresh and brilliant as if this were the original impression just issued from the press. The task of re-production so successfully executed was entrusted to Mr. Charles Pretorius at the British Museum. There is a mystery about the original which many a curious reader would like to solve. How came this elaborate version in English of "Le Compost et Calendrier des Bergiers," published in 1492 by Guiot Marchant (or of some earlier edition of that publication which has perished) to be published in Paris? About this, unfortunately, nothing is known. There is neither a printer's nor publisher's name attached to the work, and more curious still, the type in which the greater part is printed has not been traced in any other book of that age. Besides this deeply interesting curiosity the volume comprises a reprint of Pynson's edition of the same published in London in 1506, together with a critical introduction and a glossary by the learned editor.

MADAME WAGNER has recently been informed of the discovery of a brief but important solo which Wagner struck out of "Lohengrin" shortly before its first performance. It was allotted to the now mute character of little Gottfried, who shortly before the close of the opera is transformed from the figure of the swan to his own natural shape. He then, it appears, should have addressed to the bird a tender farewell. The solo was, however, short, and Wagner despaired of finding a competent artist who would undertake so small a character. He accordingly suppressed it, but wrote a copy of it in the album of his first wife's friend, Frau Lydia Steche, who now lives in the outskirts of Leipsic.

THE CRISIS OF THE SCHIPKA PASS.

A HISTORIC MOMENT.

THE Russo-Turkish War has furnished much interesting copy during the years that have passed since the Treaty of Constantinople, but even yet Mr. Archibald Forbes can find something of fresh interest in the dramatic incidents of the campaign. In the current number of "Scribner" the veteran war correspondent shows what a narrow escape of disastrous defeat theRussians had. To them the blocking of the Schipka Pass was of the utmost importance, for if Suleiman got through the Russian base was threatened. On the morning of the 21st of June, 1877, the Turks established a battery on the Berdek hill, and at noon assailed with desperate fury the left flank of the St. Nicholas position. Again and again, with fierce shouts of "Allah," they charged up almost to the muzzles of the Russian cannon, but were steadfastly repulsed with heavy losses. Their attacks lasted until after sundown, and their final rush was made in the moonlight; recoiling from the staunch defence, they maintained a heavy fire throughout the night at close range. On the 22nd they confined themselves chiefly to artillery fire and the development of their positions, until by nightfall, in spite of the Russian fire, they had established batteries in front, on either flank, and indeed all but in rear of Darozhinski's position. Their infantry were in full occupation of both the flanking spurs whose cross-fire and that of the Moslem guns swept and searched the whole of the bare central saddle held by the Russians while the road in its rear was threatened from both sides.

UNDER FIRE AND WITHOUT AMMUNITION.

The morning of the 23rd brought no respite to the sorely-tried defenders of the Schipka. Suleiman's guns thundered on their front and flanks; his ardent and supple infantry hurled themselves forward in a general concentric attack. All through the long day raged the fierce struggle—the unequal fight between 7,000 worn Russians and Bulgarians and 30,000 fanatic sons of the Prophet. It could not endure. The Christians indeed fought on, but against hope, and simply bracing themselves to die hard. The reserves were engaged to the last man. The ammunition was all but exhausted. Nature defies human limits and those brave men on whose staunch exertions Darozhinski looked with a melancholy pride had been under a cross-fire for forty-eight hours, were blistered by the fierce heat, were parched for lack of water, and weak for want of food. The wounded, who could move, went rearward to the field hospital in so great numbers as to give to the yet unwounded men the impression that a general retreat had been ordered. And this moment of confusion and wavering was well chosen by the Turks for an advance in great force from the western flanking spur toward the high road in rear of the Russian position, while another column from the eastern spur moved down simultaneously to join hands with it. Well might Captain Greene, the American military attache with the Russians, whose admirable work is the authentic record of the war—well might he write that "the moment was the most critical of the campaign." It was, indeed, the "historic moment" of the war. For the few ragged companies of devoted soldiers whom the gallant Lipinski rallied to confront with feeble, despairing volleys the oncoming Turks, could have availed but little against the overwhelming force masterfully climbing the steep slope to gain the road, give the hand to the co-operating column, cut off the retreat of the Russians and pen them up in their narrow and exposed position.

A DRAMATIC MOMENT.

The moment was dramatic, with an intensity to which the tameness of civilian life can furnish few parallels. The Russian general, expecting momentarily to be environed, had sent out from between the fast-closing tentacles of the great octupus which was embracing him a last telegram to the Czar, defining the inevitable issue, telling how his brave men had striven to avert it, and pledging them and himself to hold out, with the help of God, to the bitter end and the last drop of their blood. As the afternoon shadows were falling, Darozhinski and Stolietoff stood in the Turkish fire on the peak of St. Nicholas. Along the bare ridge below them lay the grimed, sun-blistered men, beaten out with heat, fatigue, hunger, and thirst; reckless, in their dire despondency, that every foot of ground was swept by the Turkish rifle fire. Others still doggedly fought on down among the rocks, forced to give ground, but doing so with sullen reluctance. The cliffs and valley echoed with triumphant shouts of "Allah il Allah!" The glasses of the chiefs anxiously scanned the visible glimpses of the steep, brown road leading up from the Jantra Valley, through thick copses of sombre green and yet more sombre dark rock. Stolleroff cries aloud in sudden excess of excitement, grasps Darozhinski by the elbow, and points down the Pass. The head of a long black column is plainly visible against the reddish-brown flood of the rock. "Now God be thanked!" utters Darozhinski, solemnly; he was a dead man thirty-six hours later. Both chiefs cross themselves and bare their heads. The troops about them spring to their feet. They descry the long, black serpent coiling onward up the brown road. Through the green copses a glint of sunshine flashes banishes the sombreness, and glances on the glittering bayonets.

MORAL SUPPORT.

The Turkish war-cries were drowned in the wild clamour of cheering which the wind carried from the sore-pressed defenders of the Schipka, in glad welcome to the comrades hurrying to help them. As the dark serpent-like column neared the rearward position it seemed a strange kind of reinforcement, as seen from the St. Nicholas peak. A big man on a big horse rode in front; behind him followed, to all appearance, a column of cavalry—a force all but useless on the rugged summit of the Schipka. The big leader was staunch old Radetski, the corps commander; his following, a rifle battalion which he had mounted on Cossack ponies and hurried forward. The rifle brigade to which the battalion belonged—the same rifle brigade which had fought so hard with Gourko in his daring advance and masterly retreat—was close up in the rear; it had marched fifty-five kilometres straight on and without cooking or sleeping, and was now climbing up from Gabrova, burning to come into action. But Radetski did not wait for the arrival of the brigade. He would strike promptly with the battalion which was already to his hand. He dismounted the nimble riflemen from the Cossack ponies and formed them up; then he sent them with a rush down into the rightward valley on the flank of the Turkish column threatening to enclose the position. Before this dashing charge the Moslems gave ground. The Russian riflemen chased them through the valley, strewn thick with the dead of the previous fighting haunted them fiercely up the wooded opposite ascent, carried their advanced trenches, and drove them into their fortified position on the Bald Mountain Ridge. Radetski himself waited by his mountain battery in action, till the rifle brigade came up; and then marched it forward through the long gauntlet of the Turkish fire, dropping a company here and half a battalion there, until, with part of the command still at his back, he joined Darozhinski and Stolietoff on St. Nicholas peak.

AN AWFUL BILL OF CARNAGE.

During the rest of the day the regiments of Dragomiroff's division continued to arrive, and by nightfall the Russian position on the Schipka must have had a garrison of nearly 20,000 men. Throughout the afternoon Radetski had been launching attack after attack on the Turkish positions. The five days fighting had cost the Turks nearly 12,000 men: the Russian losses were about 3,500. On September 17, Suleiman, after a heavy cannonade lasting for four days, again assailed the Russian position with extraordinary fury; but a repulse, with the loss of some 3,500 men, sickened him of any further efforts.

THE FAILURE OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

THE failure of the Commercial Bank, writes a Home paper, is the most serious single blow that the Colony of Victoria has sustained. The bank had been long established, and had absorbed other banks; its manager had a great reputation as a smart business man, and the directors were gentlemen of the highest reputation for capacity and integrity. It is easy to be wise after the event, and to say that the directors ought not to have locked up money in land, but the Australian banks would do very little business if they confined themselves to advances against wool and wheat shipped to Europe or imports into the Colonies. It may be added that, down to a recent period, land was almost as easily saleable as tea or tobacco. Withi reasonable limits a bank which took deposits for three or five years was justified in thinking itself safe in advancing upon land. The assumption was that, even if an estate could not always be sold, a claim upon it could always be converted into a mortgage, and transferred in that shape to one or other of the large class of permanent investors. The Commercial has failed because, rightly or wrongly, it was assumed to have overpassed safe limits. It financed

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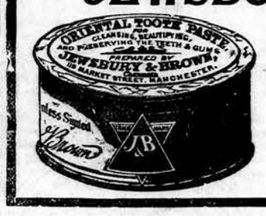

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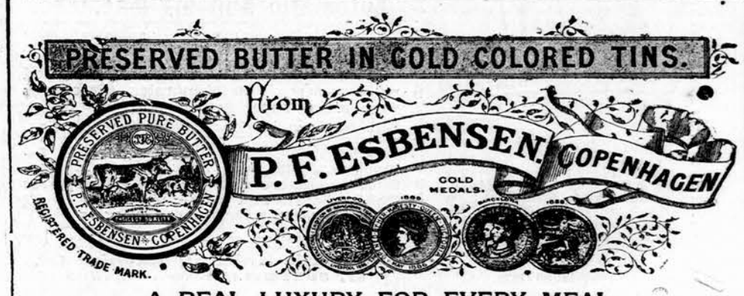

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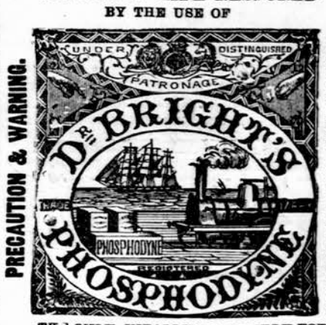

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SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
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Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP
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OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,
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Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
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Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals
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Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

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None other allowed in the Hospitals
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No one should be without
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of Iron, cinchona
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Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs.
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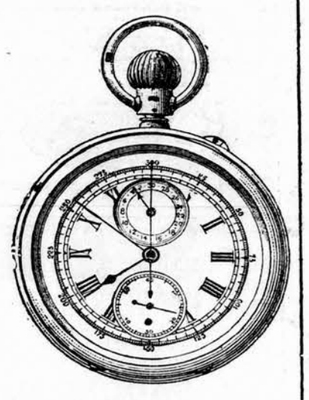
No. II.

These Illustrations are but poor representations of our Crystal Front Chronograph Watches, in Gold, Silver, or Nickel-silver cases, the movements of which are of a firs rate—and of the following description: Keyless, lever escapement, compensated balance wheel, Palladium Brequet hair spring (which *never* rusts,) five pairs of Jewel holes, bold figures and hands, medium size, dome of same metal as case, a very strong and accurate watch of our own make, bearing our name on dial and works, air-tight case, warranted to go for five years *without cleaning*.

In Gold Engine Turned Case	...	...	...	...	Rs. 185
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A Pair of Plain or Ribbed Socks knitted without seam or join **in 35 minutes, (Stockings 50 minutes), superior to Hand Knit.**
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A Lady in Rangoon writes:—"It is a perfect gem."
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Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

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A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.
RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

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THE MOST SUITABLE AND SCIENTIFIC SOAP FOR DELICATE SKINS, DOES NOT DRY OR SHRIVEL THE SKIN, HAIR AND NAILS.
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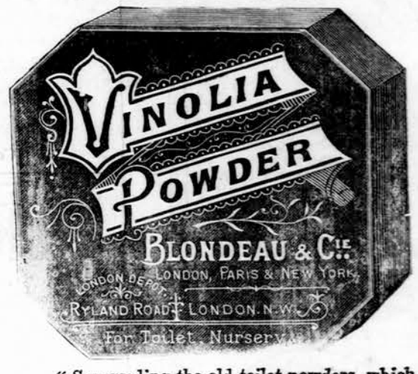

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In three sizes:
In pink, white, and cream tints.

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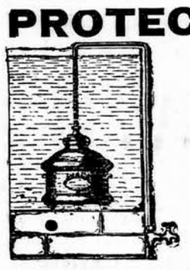

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CRÈME SIMON marvellous for *softening, whitening* and *perfuming* the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.
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Perfect blendings of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of Fine Old Whiskies in their native purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.
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A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.
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"BOS" *** Gold Capsule. ** Blue „ * Green „
Exquisite blendings, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely their own, that they may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce them *unique and unrivalled.*
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